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Poetry.

From the Independent.

TO THE SEXTON.

[The following lines, which appeared in our columns several years ago, are now re-printed by request.—ED. INDEPENDENT.]

A Appeal for are to the Sextant of the Old Brick Meetinouse.

BY A GASPER.

O Sextant of the meetinouse, wich sweeps
And dusts, or is supposed to! and makes fires,
And lites the gass, and sumtimes leaves a screw loose,
in wich case it smells orful,—worse than lampile;
And wrings the Bel and toles it when men dyes
to the grief of survivin pardners, and sweeps pathes;
And for the servases gits $100 per annum,
Wich them that thinks deer, let 'em try it:
Getin up befoar star-like in all wethers and
Kindlin fires when the wether is as cold
As zero, and use as not green wood for kindlers:
I wouldn't be hired to do it for no some—
But o Sextant! there are 1 kermoddity
Wich's more than gold, which doant cost nothin,
Worth more than anything except the Sole of Mann;
i mean pewer Are, sextant, i mean pewer Are!
O it is plenty out o dores, so plenty it doant no
What on airth to dew with itself, but flys about
Scaterin leavs and bloin of men's hatt's;
in short, its jest "fre as are" out dores.
But o sextant, in our church its scarce as piety,
scarce as bank bills wen agints beg for mischuns,
Wich sum say is pretty often taint nothin to me
Wat I give aint nothin to nobody but o sextant,
u shet 500 men, wimmen and children,
Speshally the latter, up in a tite place,
Some has bad breths, none aint 2 swete,
Some is fevery, some is scrofilus, some has bad teeth,
And some haint none, and some aint over clean:
But every 1 on em breethes in & out and out and in,
Say 50 times a minit, or 1 million a hulf breths an onr,
Now how long will a church full of are last at that rate,
I ask you, say 15 minits, and then wats to be did?
Why then they must brethe it all over agin,
And then agin, and so on, till each has took it down,
At least 10 times, and let it up agin, and wats more,
The same individitde dont have the priviledge
of brethen his own are, and no one's else;
Each one must take watever comes to him.
O Sextant, doant you no our lungs is bellusses,
To blo the fier of life, and keep it from
goin out; and how can bellusses blo without wind?
And aint wind *are!* I put it to your conchens.
Are is the same to us as milk to babies,
Or water is to fish, or *pendlums to clozs*—
Or roots & airbs unto an injun Doctor,
Or little pils unto an omepath,
Or boys to gurls. Are is for us to brethe,
What signifies who preeches if I cant breethe?
Wats Pol? Wats Pollus to sinners who are ded?
Ded for want of breth? why sextent, when we dye
Its only coz we cant brethe no more—thats all,
And now, o sextant, let me beg of you
2 let a little are into our church.
(Pewer are is sertin proper for the pews)
And do it week days and Sunday tew—
It aint much trouble—only make a hole
And the are will cum in of itself;
(It luvs to cum in whare it can git warm;)
And o how it will rouze the people up
And sperrit up the preecher, and stop garps,
And yawns and figgits as effectooal
As wind on the dry Boans the Proffit tells of.

Miscellany.

CHEAP ENJOYMENT.

I will say, for example, that you are a working man; earning a pound or two a week, and that I am an independent person with an income of ten thousand a year. I will not take the example of a king, becaue I apprehend few persons in their senses would aspire to that uncomfortable position. Well, then, we are both men, with the same senses and the same appetites. As regards our animal natures, you eat, drink and sleep; I can do no more. Provided we both have sufficient, there is no real difference in the satisfaction we derive from these indulgencies. My meal may be composed of the so-called 'delicacies of the season,' while yours may be simply a steak and potatoes. When we have both laid down our knives and forks and cried, 'enough,' the sensation is the same in both cases. If you hanker after my delicacies you own to a desire simply to give your palate a passing gratification. Your food is really more wholesome and nourishing than mine, and if you were content, you would enjoy it quite as much. The real fact is, that these 'delicacies of the season' are invented and concocted for me, not because they are good for me, or because there is any great amount of enjoyment in the consumption of them, but because I have a vast deal of money to throw away. I merely conform to a fashion in ordering and paying for them.

I begin with salmon, for instance. You think you would like to have salmon every day for dinner. Try it three times running. Why, in old days, before railways established a ready and rapid communication with London markets, the servants of country gentlemen residing on the banks of the Severn, the Tay, and Dee and the Spey, made a stipulation in their terms of engagement that would not be fed upon salmon more than three times a week. Pheasant and partridge are delicacies of the season; but always to dine on pheasant and partridge would be less tolerable than perpetual bread and water. There is nothing for which a man should be more thankful than an ever-recurring appetite for plain beef and mutton—nothing except the means of indulging that appetite. Those highly spiced dishes, called by fine French names, which are set upon the tables of the rich and great, are mere cooks' tricks to stimulate the languid appetite. To hanker after such things is to have a longing for physic, not for wholesome food. Many grand folks who habitually eat them are miserable creatures, who have to coax their stomachs at every meal—pitiable victims of dyspepsia and gout.

Luxury in feeding rests upon the vulgar idea that a good dinner must cost a great deal of money. The height of human felicity with some people is to drink champagne. Why have they so high an opinion of that particular wine? Because it costs more than any other, and is supposed to be an aristocratic beverage. But what is the enjoyment of these pampered feeders to that of the hungry carter who sits down by the wayside to thumb a bunch of bread and cheese, or old meat? The active vigor of that man's appetite is superior to all the sauces in the world.

People who envy the luxurious feasts of the rich should know that the wise men who sit down to them only make a pretence of partaking of the so-called good things that are placed before them. I have heard that the cabinet ministers, before they go into the city to the Lord Mayor's banquet dine quietly at home on some simple and wholesome viand, knowing that there will be many dishes on the groaning tables of Guildhall which they dare not touch. The Queen spreads her table with all the most elaborate productions of the culinary art; but she herself makes her dinner off a cut of simple mutton. Cook as you will, there is no exceeding the enjoyment of that carter sitting by the roadside thumbing his bread and cheese!—*All the Year Round.*

THE CURRANT WORM.—I have tried many things to rid my gooseberry and currant bushes of the pest, (currant worm,) with no effect, but have now hit on the means of their utter destruction. Take two pounds of sulphate of iron, (copperas) dissolve in two gallons of hot water; dilute with ten or twelve gallons of cold water; sprinkle with a fine rose watering pot. When the dew is on the bushes in the morning is the best time. In a few hours you will find the worms prostrated or dead, and have fallen off the bush, and the foliage not injured except where the worms have eaten the leaf. The just proportion that will eradicate the worm is perhaps the best. We would recommend its use for other insects, but cannot say definitely; but rely on its destroying the currant worm.—*Cor. Utica Herald.*

PRESENCE OF MIND.—Moliere, the 'Father of French Comedy, being in a delicate state of health, left Paris and retired to his villa at Auteuil, to pass a short time. One day, Boileau, accompanied by Chapelle, Lulli, De Junsac, Nantouillet, came to visit him. Moliere could not join them, on account of his illness, but he gave the keys of his house to Chapelle and begged him to do the honors for him. Chapelle acquitted himself of this task in such a manner that at supper not one of them was sober. They began to discuss the most serious matters, and at last, having impiously decided that the greatest good was never to have been born, and the next to die as soon afterwards as possible they resolved, shocking as the proposition may sound, to go in a body and drown themselves in the Seine. In the meanwhile, Moliere, who had retired to his chamber, was informed of this state of affairs; and, invalid as he was, he hastened to join the mad party. Seeing how far gone they were, hedid not attempt to reason them out of their determination, but demanded to know what he had done that they should think of destroying themselves without him.

'He is right,' cried Chapelle; 'we have been unjust towards him; he shall be drowned with us.'

'One moment, if you please, though,' observed the dramatist. 'This is the last act of our lives and not to be undertaken rashly; if we drown ourselves at this hour of the night, people will say that we are drunk, and we shall lose all merit. Let us wait until morning; and then, in broad day-light and upon empty stomachs we will throw ourselves into the river in the face of our fellow-creatures.'

This was, after some demur, approved of; and the next morning, bad as the world was allowed to be, no one thought it bad enough to quit it.

Sir Thomas Moore also displayed great presence of mind.

'It happened one day,' said Aubrey, that a Mad Tom of Bedlam came up to Sir Thomas, as he was contemplating, according to his custom, on the leads of the gate-house of his palace at Chelsea, and had a mind to have thrown him from the battlements, crying, 'Leap, Tom, leap!' The chancellor was in his grown, and, besides, ancient and unable to struggle with such a strong fellow. My lord had a little dog with him.

"Now,' said he, 'let us first throw the dog down, and see what fine sport that will be.'

'So the dog was thrown over.

"Is not this fine sport?' said his lordship; 'let us bring him up and try it once more.

'As the madman was going down, my lord fastened the door and called for help,'

With this may be coupled the anecdote of the physician who, when the patients of a lunatic aslum found him on the top of the building, and proposed, as good sport to make him jump down to the bottom, saved his life by recommending, as an improvement on the idea, that they should walk down stairs with him, and see him jump from the bottom of the building to the top.

WILL SALT PRESERVE BUTTER.—Will salt preserve butter? No, that question is easily answered. Salt is added to butter for two reasons—one is to assist in its preservation, the dairy-women vainly thinking that salt will keep the butter sweet. Another set add salt with dishonest motives, with the idea that all the salt put in the butter is sold at the full price the butter brings. It is a great mistake. Every pound of salt put in butter, over what is required to give it flavor, instead of bringing a cash return to the butter-maker, proves a positive loss of several cents a pound, because it reduces the value of every pound of butter so oversalted, frequently as much as three cents a pound. Butter is not preserved by salt.—That is positive. It will keep just as long, and just as sweet as Olive oil, without salt, if no other substance is incorporated with it. It is the casein of milk that spoils the butter, and unless free from that, no art can keep it sweet. Butter should be churned at 65 deg. and immediately afterwards reduced to 40 deg. and the less it is touched by human hands the better. It must be worked cool, either with or without washing, as that is a mooted question, until absolutely free from buttermilk or particles of sour curd, and then just enough, and no more, salt added to suit the taste of the consumer. The salt must be pure, and one ounce to ten pounds of butter will be sufficient. Then pack the butter solidly in any cask of sweet wood or stone pot, so as to exclude the air, and just so long as the air is excluded, the butter will remain sweet. If it could be kept perfectly excluded, the period that it would keep sweet is forever. Your question is answered. Salt *will not* preserve butter.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A scene recently took place, at a Paris wedding, in which the refining influence of love and French politeness combined to produce a very charming picture. The bridegroom, an honest and industrious locksmith, was uneducated, and when called on to sign the register, marked a cross. The bride, on the contrary, although belonging to a poor family, had received an excellent education. Nevertheless, when the pen was passed to her, she also signed a cross. The bridemaid, a former schoolfellow of the bride's, having expressed her astonishment, the young wife replied: 'Would you have me humiliate my husband? To-morrow I will commence teaching him to read and write.

OLD VELVET TOES. Josh Billings often mars his productions by his bad spelling. His humor is charming and needs none of this trickery of paint to commend it. We copyfrom the Troy News, his official organ, the close of an article tributary to Old Velvet Toes, deceased: 'Old Velvet Toes has shaved his last note. No more will the widow's tear glisten on his threshold. no more will the orphan shudder to meet him, and no more will the tax gatherer, like a wet ghost, sit down before him. Come, all ye who only love life for the gold that is in it, come and look down into the earth hole where Velvet Toes lies, coffined and still! Does there come to you in the eddies of the soft wind, a single God bless you?'

CAUSE OF CROOKED TREES.—In reply to an inquiry as to the cause of the fact that apple trees of the same kind and in the same row of the nursery often grow differently as to form,—some erect, some sprawling and crooked,—a correspondent of the Jonesville, Michigan, *Independent* says:

In grafting we take a shoot from a tree, usually containing ten or more buds, out of which shoot we cut, generally, three scions containing three buds each. Now, from these three scions we get a different habit of growth. From the first scion, from the big end of the shoot, we get a sinister, inclined or crooked habit; from the second scion a straighter tree than the first, and from the last scion, shooting forth from the terminal bud at the top, we get a straight tree, and this habit so adheres as to make it difficult to be overcome in the nursery, even with the knife. The roots of the trees of these different scions seem to be governed by the form of the tree above it. Thus, the straight tree will have a tap root with regular small laterals, while the crooked tree has rarely any tap root, and, therefore, all laterals. The straight tree grows faster and higher with fewer side limbs. The crooked tree tends more to fruit, and after set in the orchard will bear quicker and more fruit. The straight tree tends to make much wood, and will, therefore, have a more thrifty top.

SAYINGS OF JOSH BILLINGS.—BIG GENIUS.—A big genius is generally a phool; he knows how to dew one or two things so mutch, that he aint fit for enny thing else; he iz like a gra hound good for running fast, that's all. Yu kant learn him nothing, enny more than you kan an eagle; he knows how to fli up and look at the sun without winking, becauze he was born so, and when he gets up on the peak ov the mountain and gets well lit, you kant git tew him, nor he wont cum tew yu, but thare he sits till the dinner-bell rings.—After dinner he flies oph agin, and you wont see him till supper-time. They are like mumys, very curis critters, and keep a long time without spileing. If tha onla had common sense, so that yu kuold make taylers or shumakers ov them, thare would be some sense of having the breed more plenty, but one or two iz aul that iz profitable tew hav on hand tew onst, and tha are enuff to keep enny body uneazy about what they are going tew dew next. They live about 40 years ahead of the times, and when the world ketches up with the last one, another iz born, who spends moste of his time in digging up the bones that the last one buried. About the onla thing they sho enny common sense in iz, that tha moste alwus die in det tew everybody.—The moste unfortunate thing about having a big genius on hand iz, that so menny try tew imitate them, but they don't generally get any further up then their voices, and thus one big genius suckels a thousand phools. They don't generally live happy, bekause they aint built right tew fit things as they find them. They ought to hav a great place to stop in, whare thare aint nothing but big generalitys to dew, and whare they kan play tost and ketch with the stars, and krack butternuts with mountains. They are curious critters! They aint afraid tew straddle a hurrycane without enny bridle on, and stick in the spurs, but a mice nibbling in the wanescut will drive them bareheaded, into the streets.—They kan plant, but they wont kultivate nor reap.

If I waz a woman, i would az soon marry a porcapine as a big genius; they are either az hot az the stove in a district skool house, or az kold and unfeeling az the shoes on a ded ominibus hoss. A big genius iz like a big comet, they appear onse in about so often, and make everybody nervous, and then disappear, and tho we may not, at the time, be able to put our fingers on the individual good they have done us, still their visit is a big one, and the great reservoys are pumped up fuller, and we poor men, the rest ov us, when we stick our little fountains, find that the waters hav been sweetened and freshened by sumbody.

Effects of Adoring Beauty.

'Beauty is but skin deep,' says the adage, which simply means that beauty is but appearance; and we all know that appearances are deceitful. What folly it is, therefore, to reverence and adore beauty; and what an incalculable amount of hypocrisy and deceit it leads to. The effect is to make people think much more of appearance than of reality; hence, all their time and attention is consumed in adoring and making the external conform to the popular ideas of beauty, while scarcely a thought is bestowed upon internal worth and real goodness. The cultivation of the soul is almost entirely neglected in the shallow ambition to appear well—not to make the external a true reflex and type of the internal, which should and would be truly beautiful, and write its graceful lines in every curve of the body and every play of the features, but to glaze over and guild a diseased and false internal, to conceal its utter lack of value; and so long as the deception proves successful, men and women seem to be satisfied. But how can they be happy with the consciousness staring them in the face that at any moment the mask may be stripped off and they appear in all their naked deformity? And it is stripped off every day from some one, and then what conternation and confusion, madness and misery, follow. Crimination and recrimination come from both sides—the deceivers and deceived, and are none the more submissive and charitable because they themselves are guilty.

A DOMESTIC ROMANCE IN SPRINGFIELD.—The Springfield Republican relates a pleasant little story of a recent incident at the Home for the Friendless in that city, as follows:—

"A very respectable, nice-looking girl applied at the Home one day last week, telling a sad story of sickness, and want of means in consequence, and as she was entirely homeless and friendless, she was taken in and cared for until she could find a place to work. It seems that she had a lover, to whom she had been engaged seven years, and who for the last four years had been in the Army of the Potomac, but for some reason they had not heard from each other for some time, as she had been sick and obliged to change her place of residence. When he was mustered out of the army he went at once to the place where he had left her, but could find no clue to her whereabouts until, yesterday, he found her at the Home. He has money laid by and a good situation at Fortress Monroe, where he intends soon to go. The ladies who were attending a business meeting at the Home, gladly stopped their proceedings to witness the marriage ceremony, which was conducted by Rev. Mr. Harrington, chaplain at the Home, and many congratulations were offered to the happy pair, and especially to the bride, who came there thinking herself entirely friendless, and went away with the very best kind of a friend."

Morse's American Geography has been excluded by authority from the public schools of Upper Canada, because it is 'calculated to impress on the youthful mind the idea that the United States of America is the only country in the world meriting particular description, and that other lands are merely pendicles and apurtenances of the great nation, while the pictorial illustrations make evident the bravery of the American troops and the cowardice of their opponents.' A violation of this order in any case will subject the School concerned to the loss of its share in the Grammar School fund or Legislative grant.

The following is the latest specimen of western oratory:

Where is Europe, compared with America? Nowhar! Where is England? Nowhar! They call England the mistress of the sea; but what makes the sea? The Mississippi river makes it. And all we've got to do is to turn the Mississippi into the Mammoth Cave, and the English navy will be floundering in the mud.

How a Young English Lord Came to Grief.

Her Britannic Majesty's screw Clio arrived at Honolulu, April 15, from Valparaiso. She seems on special business, viz: to convey Queen Emma and suite to Panama, on the way for England, on a visit to her sister sovereign, Queen Victoria. Since the arrival of this ship numerous little midnight depredations have been committed, such as removing signboards, barbers' poles, &c., which no doubt were looked upon by the depredators in the light of innocent amusements, but which were very annoying to those on whom they were inflicted. This was all very well as long as the pranks were played on private citizens; but one night the gay jokers went a step too far.—Among the midshipmen of the Clio is a young fellow named Lord Charles Beresford, said to be a nephew of the Marquis of Waterford, who it will be remembered, was notorious, when in New York some years ago, for prowling around in the night smashing windows, wringing off door knockers, &c. It appears that Lawd Chawles has a penchant for the same style of amusement; and, being a "scion of a noble stock," thinks he has a right to take down anybody else's sign he pleases. On the night in question his ludship, with two of his chums, took the spread eagle from the gateway of the United States Legation, sewed it up in a bag and took it on board the ship, doubtless intending to take it 'ome as a bloody trophy. But this time they were not to get off with impunity.—They were pointed out to the officers by some of the native boatmen, and the missing monarch of the air was found stowed away in the berth of Master Beresford.—The American residents were indignant, of course, and so was the Minister. Several documents were exchanged between the latter and Captain Turnour, of the Clio, and finally the latter gentleman (who, by the way, is a gentleman, as his action in this matter has proved) left the punishment of the offender to be named by Mr. McBride himself, who decided that if Charley was made to replace the eagle in open day, and apologize for its removal, he would let the matter drop. This was agreed to, and at ten o'clock the next day the "scion" appeared on the ground, accompanied by his accomplices and the ship's carpenter, the latter of whom was proceeding to mount the bird in its place, when the Minister stopped him. That wouldn't do.—It must be replaced by him who had removed it. So his noble "nibs," hammer in hand, was obliged to mount the ladder and do the job himself. He then acquitted himself of his apology, thanking Mack for his extreme leniency, &c., and was ordered by his captain to go and apologize to his own commissioner, and then "go aboard."—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

A Scotch minister was once busy catechising his young parishioners before the congregation, when he put the usual first question to a stout girl whose father kept a public house. 'What is your name?' No reply. The question having been repeated the girl replied, 'Nane of your fun, Mr. Minister, ye ken my mame weel enough. D'ye no say when ye come to our house on a night, 'Bet, bring me some ale?" The congregation, forgetting the sacredness of the place, were on a broad grin, and the parson looked daggers.

CABBAGE FLEAS.—A farmer in Chatauque Co., N. Y., writes to the Farmers' Club of the American Institute: "I want to tell my experience of ten years in cabbage raising. I first learned of a Swedish woman. Seeing some very nice plants, I wished to know how she raised them without the lice or fleas destroying them. She said she took droppings from the hen-roost, a small quantity; a little newmilk, enough to soak what seed she wanted to plant; put in her seed, mixed all together, let it soak for a few hours—eight, ten or twelve. She said fleas never would disturb the plants. I thought as I had lost plants from fleas eating them, I would try her method. For ten years it has proved a success. I select a sunny spot near the house, so as to throw on the slops from the kitchen. I make the bed loose by putting on leached ashes and hen manure. When soaked enough I sow the seed, stirring it in well, then if it should be a drying sun, sprinkle on water often, say three or four times a day. Sow the seed as early as the ground is fit to work, and set the plants in place when three or four inches high, and keep them well watered and the ground nicely worked, and you can raise cabbage.

DRAINING.—The Canada *Farmer* well remarks that in such a spring as the benefit of draining the land is most striking: "We saw two large fields adjoining each other yesterday, of precisely similar soil; one thoroughly drained and the other not; the drained field was quite firm and dry, and the crop (peas) peeping promisingly through the ground; while the other is full of water holes, and will require at least a week's fine weather before a team can be taken on it. The difference in the temperature of these two otherwise similar soils six inches from the surface was found by careful experiment to be more than seven degrees!"

KILL THE CATERPILLARS.—Says the *Boston Journal*: "We have several communications urging upon those who own trees to devote a little time now to the destruction of caterpillars' nests, which are unusually numerous this season. One gentleman who has no trees of his own went into his neighbor's garden, and estimates that he killed 10,000 of these mischievous insects in an hour's time, and in so doing probably saved his friend his fruit crop next fall. An hour spent now in destroying these pests is of more value than ten hours will be a few weeks hence, and we hope a war of extermination will everywhere be waged against them."

INCREASED COMFORTS come with freedom. It is stated that while the Russian serfs, before emancipation, were calculated to have consumed about eighteen shillings worth of cotton goods per head, that amount has already risen to one pound seven shillings per head over the 22,000,000 of emancipated peasantry. So with other articles.—Thus will it be in our country. Give the slaves real freedom, and when order is restored, the calls from the South for Northern manufactures will be greatly increased over any former period. Indeed this is proved by the free labor settlements which have already been established.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Unitarian pulpit in Concord, N. H., was closed against the minister of the society, Rev. J. L. Hatch, yesterday, June 11th, on account of his having, against warning, advocated the right of the freedmen to the elective franchise on the previous Sunday.

The friends of human rights and free speech secured Eagle Hall,—the largest in the city,—and there the Rev. gentleman repeated the objectionable discourse last evening to a large and approving audience.

The closing of the church has caused considerable excitement at Concord, and the end is not yet.—*Boston Traveller.*

The man Gayly, of the assassination advertisement notoriety, will probably be put on trial in a short time, before a military tribunal; but whether here or in Alabama is not decided.

The Presidents ill healthcontinues tounfit him for business. His illness isascribed to the multitudes who consult him on matters of trifling import.

ORATION,

Delivered at Rockland, July 4, 1865,

—BY—

REV. W. O. HOLMAN,

PASTOR OF THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

This is our great national holiday. It is the only *National* holiday we have; the only holiday that is equally observed by the citizens of every State at home, and the citizens of all the States abroad. It is meet that it should be a holiday. It is the anniversary of our National Independence.—The custom of observing it should never become absolete. The American people should never lose their interest in it. They never will.

They may not always observe it with the same parade and pomp. They may grow indifferent to civic and military displays, to the ringing of bells and the booming of cannon, the music of bands and the flowing sentences of studied oratory; but the day will surely never come, when they will cease to revere this anniversary for its grand historic associations, or neglect to hallow it with appropriate ceremonies.

A cold and heartless apathy in regard to it, would be a sign of ominous significance to the best interests of the Republic.

Eighty-eight times have we kept it since our honored fathers put their names to the immortal paper that made us a free and united people, but never under such peculiar circumstances as those which hang over us today.

We have just emerged from the most gigantic and terrible Civil War, that ever cursed the world, or cast a shadow over the path of civilization.

We have come forth from it successfully, triumphantly, gloriously.

We could desire no better termination of it; no more brilliant issue out of it.

Upon us rises the bright sun of a smiling and benignant peace, "with healing in its wings."

It is eminently fitting that in this hour of the Nations' second-birth, we should gather on every hill-top and in every valley throughout the land, to commemorate its *first*.

A little more than two centuries ago, our fathers came here, weary and distressed, broken in everything but spirit, poor in all but faith and courage; to find in this Western World a refuge from oppression; and to found amid its rocks and wilds, a Government of justice and freedom. They brought with them a pure Christianity, a deep and fervent love of Liberty, and the elements of a broad and generous Political Economy, that only needed time, and the blessing of God, to expand into the noble Government, under which we live to-day.

They found only the dark, primeval forest, the ravenous beast, and the savage Indian, the smoke of whose wigwam rose from every hillside, and the print of whose moccasin was to be seen in every valley.

In the name of the God they served, they "set up their Banner," and established their home, in the "waste howling wilderness," and soon it "blossomed as the rose." Time rolled on. Colonies increased and multiplied with amazing rapidity; but the tyranny from which our fathers fled, followed them.

The policy of the mother country respecting them, from being narrow and illiberal, grew to be oppressive.

Deeply imbued with loyalty, they endured the iron yoke which that policy thrust upon them, long after it had become irksome and galling. Shrinking from the appearance of a rebellious spirit they appealed to the crown itself, by every argument that reason could suggest and every form of entreaty that a suppliant disposition could invent; but in vain.

Their "remonstrances produced additional violence and insult, their supplications were disregarded" and they were spurned from the very foot of the throne with contempt.

At length patience ceased to be a virtue, loyalty an obligation, and resistance to tyranny became the motto of the hour.

The result was, a speedy colision between the colonies and the authorities and forces of the home government, at Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill.

On sped the months; on rolled the tide of war; higher and yet higher flamed the fires of patriotism; deeper and broader, stronger and more universal grew the sympathy between the colonies, until it was resolved, that, one in a common struggle and a common fate, they would be one, in a common nationality; that they would be no longer colonies but States; no longer vassal-provinces of a far off tyranny, but sovereign members of a glorious Confederacy.

On the 8th day of June, 1776, a motion was made in the Continental Congress "that the American Colonies be declared free." For three days it was under discussion and at length it was referred to a Committee, with instructions to report such a declaration of Independence on the 1st day of July. On the arrival of the day appointed, the Committee reported as directed, submitting the famous document which by its adoption, three days later, on the ever memorable 4th of July, 1776, made us an independendent nation.

On the 3d of August it was signed by all the members present.

"A signature to this instrument was an act of serious concern." However many or righteous the moral considerations which might be adduced in justification of it, it was *legally* an act of undoubted treason, and would expose the signer in case of arrest or capture to the dread penalty of treason.

And yet, "the only signature on the original document which exhibits indications of a trembling hand, is that of Stephen Hopkins, who had been afflicted with the palsy."

The number who signed the Declaration, was fifty-six. In the kindness of Providence they were all permitted to live until the Independence it declared was won, and our great Republic was firmly established on the immutable principles of right which it embodies.

Not one of them survives, but gathered here to-day, to commemorate the act which has caused their venerable names to descend to us, we thank God, for them, and for giving them the wisdom to devise, and the moral courage to sign, that greatest bill of human rights.

"It was the first solemn declaration by the representatives of a people, of the only legitimate foundation of civil government."

Its principles are the only principles, on which any nation may build, and hope to abide, in the onward march of a truly enlightened christian civilization.

WE CELEBRATE TO-DAY THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THAT NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE WHICH THE DECLARATION FORMALLY ANNOUNCED.

The *right* to be free is one thing, *freedom is another*. The Declaration proclaimed the right of Independence, but the Revolution secured the blessing.

Between the Declaration, and the actual attainment of Independence, years of cruel, devastating, desolating war intervened.

No more heroic struggle of a brave people to be free, is recorded in history.

From every village and hamlet, from every mountain and valley, from the forge and the ploughshare the bench, the loom, the halls of legislation and the pulpit, went forth the stalwart men who were to fight, and fall, if need be, in the sacred cause of Liberty. No prospects of honor or advantage, or lucre, led them on. Before them lay only hardships and toils, and sacrifices, and wounds and death; or surviving the contest and failing to acchieve complete success, disgrace and ignominy and those consequences of defeat, which in such a case, are a thousand times worse than death.

And as the weary months and years went on, and the armies were decimated by the usual casualities of war, the thinned ranks were filled up with others, who nothing daunted by the disastrous failures, or the fruitless victories of the past, and inspired with hope for the future, resolved to fall as their fathers and their brothers had fallen, or prolong the struggle, till final triumph should reward their bravery and their toils with freedom for their country.

And many of them *did* fall, ere the conflict ended, while of those who were spared to the close, but a handful remain to the present time.

But though the most of them have long since fallen asleep their victories abide in their undecaying fruits, and from the hour when the dear old bell on Independence Hall at Philadelphia—now cracked, and useless, save as a precious memento of that glad hour—rang out the joyous tidings of the Nation's freedom, their *memories* have been dear to the hearts of their countrymen, and will be while the heights of Abraham—the fields of Monmouth and the plains of Saratoga remain to remind them of "those days that tried mens souls."

Theirs was the work of giving Liberty to one nation, hope and a glorious example to the oppressed of all. Nor would we forget at this time the part which our *mothers* had in that work. Their ready fingers provided the comforts and their kindly words supplied the encouragements, that preserved our fathers from the effects of hunger and the element on the one hand, and despondency on the other; while their tender assiduities staunched their flowing wounds and restored their wasted strength when the missiles of the enemy or the ravages of disease, had reduced them often to the very borders of death."

WE CELEBRATED TO-DAY THE RESULTS OF INDEPENDENCE MANIFEST IN THE GROWTH AND PROSPERITY OF OUR YOUNG REPUBLIC.

It is but little over three quarters of a century since we became a separate and district nation, and in that brief period we have attained a degree of prosperity and power entirely unexampled. The annals of all the past, present no parallel instance of progress.

At the close of the Revolution, we numbered a little more than three millions of people, now we number more than thirty. *We then had* 13 *States*, now we have 36.—*Uncut forrests* then covered the land, now we are the greatest agricultural people in the world. *Our Commerce* then was less than the present commerce of the State of New York; *now* it is second only in extent to that of the chief maritime power of Europe. *Our manufactures* then, were hardly worthy of mention, now they constitute one of the principle elements of our prodigious wealth. *Our National defences* hastily extemporized during the progress of the War, were then few and feeble, now they are not surpassed by those of any other nation, and are adequate to our protection against the combined powers of the world. A debt of forty millions then threatened to crush the nation; now we can carry forty hundred millions without deranging the ordinary business of the country.

In the *Arts* we then had little skill, and less reputation; now our inventions are the wonder of the world, and the glory of the Age; while in the higher walks, our merits entitle us to the respect of the most cultivated nations and give promise of raising us, at no distant day, to a position of proud pre-eminence. Then we had few presses, and no Literature; now our journals are numbered in the aggregate by hundreds, while our Literature is both extensive and of a confessedly high order.

Then the whole number of academies and colleges in the country, was thirty-six. Now there are single states that possess, including all their higher schools, more than thrice that number, while many of our Universities take high rank and turn out scholars that compare favorably with the graduates of the older and more pretentious institutes of Europe.

And so we might go on, and without brag or egotism show most conclusively that our progress as a Nation has been rapid beyond all the nations that ever preceded us.

WE COME TO CELEBRATE THE WINDING UP OF THE TERRIBLE WAR, WHICH FOR FOUR YEARS WE HAVE BEEN WAGING AGAINST ARMED REBELLION.

We have not time to review the history of this War—it is not necessary. It is familiar to you all. Its events are yet fresh in your remembrance. On our part it has been *righteous*. The guilt of it belongs to those who opened it. There was no good cause for it. We were justified in accepting it. We have been justified in prosecuting it; for it is indisputable that Civil Government is ordained of God and divinely authorized to sustain itself even by the sword, against all enemies from without or within.

The circumstances connected with the inauguration of the Rebellion were such that War was our only alternative, and so our duty *providentially* presented. They need not be rehearsed. It is sufficient that they culminated in open, violent, malignant *revolt* against the authority, and deadly conspiracy against the life of the nation.

The Federal Government had only one course to pursue, namely: to maintain the visible Union, defend the Constitution and execute the Laws. To this course, it was solemnly sworn, in the face of high Heaven and before the nations of the earth. To make terms with the rebels, to avoid the war they threatened to inaugurate, would have been to violate the oath of office, compromise the dignity of the Government, and set a fatal precedent for all the nation's future.

The fall of Sumpter aroused the indignation of the whole loyal North, without respect to previous political opinions or party predilection.

The outburst of patriotism, was truly magnificent! The uprising of the people that followed was the grandest spectacle mankind ever witnessed. It was worth living a lifetime to behold. It made us feel prouder that we were Americans, than ever before. And justly so. No such uprising of a great people in the interest of law and order, and constitutional liberty, ever occurred before. We little dreamed what was before us. The common opinion was, that with seventy-five thousand troops, we could *crush* the rebellion in ninety days.

Alas! it has taken four long and weary years to accomplish what seemed so light a task.

And what years they have been. *In one aspect they have been terrible.* When we think of the *property* that has been destroyed—the vast tracts of country that have been desolated—the horrible cruelties that have been perpetrated—the precious lives that have been sacrificed—the helpless cripples that have been made—the parents who have been robbed of their children—the sisters that weep for brothers who will return no more—the wives that have been widowed—the children that have been reduced to lonely and lasting orphanage, we can *but* feel that they have *been terrible. But in another aspect they have been grand. They have been grand in their results.*

THEY HAVE VINDICATED THE AUTHORITY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. Whatever doubt may have existed in regard to its supremacy when Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1861, there can be no doubt in regard to it on this 4th of July, 1865.

It is acknowledged *now* wherever the "Star-Spangled Banner" waves over a foot of American territory, or covers the deck of an American vessel.

That Banner went down at Sumpter four years ago, but it waves in triumph over Sumpter to-day. Traitors have trampled it in the dust for 48 months, but no traitor will ever dare to do it openly again.

They have put an end to the doctrine of Secession.

That doctrine never had any legal basis or justification. It is antagonistic, both to the spirit and the design of the Constitution. It was denied at the outset to certain states who wished to come into the union with the privilege of retiring at will. It is at variance with the very idea of *nationality.*—The war has given it, its death-blow. It will never breath again. It is now demonstrated, that it will never be tolerated by the American people.

They have proved to the World the Elasticity, Strength and Stability of Our Republican Institutions.

It was believed by Foreign Nations, wholly sceptical in regard to the permanency of such institutions, that the storm that had gathered in blackness above our Ship of State, would shiver it to pieces, and ultimately consign it to the depths of oblivion. Our struggle was sneeringly denominated "the trial of democracy." Even our friends abroad were troubled for us, and the lovers of *Liberty* throughout the world looked on with trembling lest the last and greatest experiment at popular government should prove a failure. But the storm is past, and against a cloudless sky our staunch young Ship of State rides gallantly upon the waves. She has not lost a spar, she has not rent a sail, she has not sprung a plank, and as we cast our eyes aloft, 'our flag' is still there.'

The "trial of democracy" is over and democracy "still lives," the terror of tyrants, and the hope of the oppressed.

"I believe" says Jefferson "this government is the strongest on earth." This war has proved it so. No other government could have raised, equipped and put into the field two millions of men as easily and as promptly as ours did. No other government could have created in so short a time, such a vast and formidable navy. No other could have organized in the midst of a great conflict such huge benevolent and religious societies as the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, maintaining at the same time those previously existing, and sending Relief Ships to feed the starving operatives of an alien and far off nation.

No other could have carried on a war of such gigantic proportions, for four long years, at a cost of four billions of dollars, without borrowing a penny from abroad, or seriously disturbing the internal affairs of the country at home.

They have knocked the Chains from four Millions of wrists, and loosed the bonds from four Millions of Slaves.

This war was not inaugurated by the North for purposes of abolition. It was not inaugurated by the *North* at all.

No one thought of touching Slavery at the outset. We came to the point of justice, simply because God pressed us to it, as a matter of "military necessity," by allowing us to be defeated in all our attempts to save the union and slavery with it.

Our policy in respect to slavery, has been developed almost entirely by the progress of the war. The history of its developement is full of interest.

Gen. Cadwallader sent slaves back to their masters in carriages. Gen. Hallock denied them admission to the union lines.—Gen. Cameron gave orders that they should be fed, Gen. Fremont declared them emancipated in his department.

Abraham Lincoln proclaimed them free throughout the land. And the Government, for eighty years the tool of Slavery, is solemnly pledged to the interests of Freedom forever.

"It was a wonderful hour when at 12 o'clock at night on the 31st of July, 1824, the fall of the hammer on a little brass plate proclaimed liberty to 800,000

and true, and good, who have no longer a place among the living.

All honor to them! All honor to *all* the martyrs, who have fallen in this struggle, in defence of the country and the cause of freedom. Their memories shall live in the hearts of their grateful countrymen, and in the pages of American history, while time endures; for their lives were brave and noble, and they have not died in vain.

OUR VICTORIES IN THIS WAR HAVE BEEN COSTLY, BUT GLORIOUS.

They have been *costly*, for you can put no price on life. They have been *glorious*, for they have been won by heroism, and valor and skill, unsurpassed by the soldiers of any age or country. The enemies with whom we have contended, have been of our own flesh and our own blood; not wanting in courage; not deficient in training; not commanded by imbeciles. It would rob our triumphs of their dignity and value, not to admit that the Rebels have fought with a bravery and efficiency, worthy of the best of causes.

Such victories as those we won at Antietam, and Donelson, and Vicksburg, and Port Hudson, and Gettysburg, and Chattanooga, and before Wilmington, and Petersburgh, and the defenses of Richmond, and such successes of strategy as gave us Atlanta, and Savannah, and Charleston, will reflect immortal lustre upon our arms and undying honors on the illustrious chieftains, who, by their sagacity and skill, enabled our soldiers to achieve them. The names of Grant and Sherman and Porter and Farragut and Terry and Howard, and a host of others, will never perish. They are at once the pride and the legacy of the American people.

But our victories are chiefly glorious, *for the cause in which they were achieved.* In this point of view, they are glorious indeed. It was the cause of Right, the cause of Civil Government and Liberty, the cause of Humanity, and the cause of civilization.

We can hardly realize that the War is over.

Our peace has come without announcement, suddenly and unexpectedly. There has been no formal declaration of it. It is not the result of treaty. We could not treat with Rebels.

We had nothing to ask of them but unconditional submission to the authority of the Government; nothing to offer them but pardon.

It has come, under God, of the triumph of our arms; come of the collapse of the Rebellion, Sherman striking it upon one side, and Grant upon the other.

It seems a great pity, humanly speaking, that our late honored and lamented President, the noble, manly, great-hearted, God-fearing Abraham Lincoln, could not live to see it.

How he longed for it during four long years of anxiety, such as no other man in the nation felt, or could feel.

You remember his words when two years ago Vicksburg fell. "The signs look better. The Father of Waters goes again unvexed to the sea. Peace does not appear so far distant as it did. I hope it may come soon, and come to stay."

It was this hope that sustained him when the hearts of other men failed them. In this hope he prayed and waited. In this hope he died; but not until he had been permitted to see the backbone of the Rebellion broken, its last great stronghold overthrown, and its finest and mightiest army delivered into the hands of his able Lieutenant.

We cannot forget him in this joyous hour. The nation owes him a proud monument. But his best monument is the towering name he has left behind him—a name to be associated henceforth with the salvation of our glorious Republic, and the emancipation of four millions of downtrodden bondmen,—a name which is the synonym of every manly and every Christian virtue, a name so true and good and great that though no sculptured pile should ever rise above his grave to distinguish it from others, the spot where his ashes repose will forever be a second Vernon to the American people, and a Mecca for the pilgrims of all lands. "The righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance."

The most pleasing evidence that Peace has come, is the return of our brave and noble Soldiers.

They have been coming home, singly, and in little groups, all through the war, with empty sleeves and crippled limbs, and bleeding wounds, the baleful effects of accursed treason, the cheerful sacrifices to *Country* and to *Liberty*.

But now they come in crowds. Almost every boat, car, and stage has been full of them for two months past. It must be a sweet release to them from arduous toils and wearisome marches, and bitter hardships, and deadly perils. It must fill their hearts with joy to look once more upon their native hills, alight at their own doors, stand in their own homes, greet their own friends, and embrace their own loved ones.

But the gladness is not all on their side. A grateful people filled with thankfulness to them, for their devotion to our common country, stands with outstretched arms to receive them; and so far, we hope without a single exception, their appearance has been the signal for the best of ovations, the warm welcome of loving and admiring hearts.

God bless them all! We cannot honor them too much. I see some here before me. Men and Brethren from the late armies of Freedom, we greet you here to-day. We hail your return to our midst. We revere you for your patriotism; we honor you for your fidelity; we thank you for your sacrifices; we are proud of your conduct, and of the victories you have won. We bless God for your preservation.

We believe you will return as quietly to the peaceful duties of Citizenship, as you went promptly to the battle-field at your Country's call; and that you will dignify the former, as you have braved the perils of the latter. Heaven smile upon you.

Fellow Citizens! It would be wrong to allow this occasion to pass, without at least reminding you that Peace has its dangers, as well as War. This is especially true of the peace that has dawned upon us. It is altogether unlike the peace that comes with the close of a Foreign War. Such a war, settles all questions and ends all disputes. No old issues remain over for amicable solution and adjustment. *It is not so in our case.* If we allow them to do so, old questions and vexed or new ones sprouting from them, and kindred in spirit, will spring up and trouble us again, in all the conquered states of the South. Already the enemies of freedom, fresh from the bloody work of treason, and with the reluctant oath of a constrained and heartless allegiance upon their lips, are moving for a recovery of that political power, which in the former days they exercised with such direfull effects; and they will try by every means that a genius, fruitful in the artful dodges of political trickery can suggest, to gain some advantage over us. Let us remember that, "eternal vigilence is the price of Liberty." The old order of things must not be restored in the states that have been in rebellion. The old spirit must not be allowed to dominate in those states.

Confident that those who have been open and defiant in treason, will only abuse the rights of citizenship they have forfeited, to the prejudice of the government and the best interests of the country, we should be slow in restoring to them those rights.—And as the loyal white men of the South are confessedly a minority in point of numbers, we must give the rights of citizenship to the loyal blackmen.

They deserve them. In a war against the federal union they have ranged themselves almost without exception on the side of the federal government; and when the hands of federal power began to hang down with weariness, they rushed to the rescue. They have earned their right to freedom by fighting for freedom's cause.

They have earned the privileges of citizenship, by discharging its most solemn duties before hand. They have fought for us with the musket, they must be allowed to *protect* themselves with the ballot.

Thus shall we best guard the peace and safety of the government.

They are doubtless ignorant, but they are earnestly and devotedly loyal, while, even in point of intelligence they will compare favorably with thousands on thousands who vote in all our Northern States, and who really hold the ballance of power in these states.

Surely it is safer to trust the instincts of honest loyalty, than to deliver over the reins of power to the hands of half subdued traitors, educated and intelligent though they may be.

It is moreover *dangerous to be unjust:* and to deny the ballot to the loyal blackmen of the South *because they are black*, would be the heighth of injustice.

If we are wise, and prudent, and true to the principles of everlasting righteousness in the settlement of the great questions that are before us as a nation, God will bless us and make of us a great people.

No nation on earth possesses such and so many elements of greatness. Our country embraces an extent of territory larger than the whole of Europe. It contains every variety of climate and soil. It produces almost everything that can be raised on the globe.

Its mineral deposits of iron and copper and lead, and silver, and gold, are the richest in the world.

And while the coal, bearing fields of Europe are said to be gradually becoming exhausted, ours are of sufficient magnitude to supply mankind with fuel and light for centuries to come.

Our coast lines on the east and on the west, are washed by more miles of ocean surf than those of any other nation, while our harbors are more numerous than can be found any where else, and not less spacious. Our form of government is the mildest, the freest, and the strongest, in existence. Our institutions are the most liberal and generous and noble ever enjoyed by any people, while our advantages and facilities for the education of the masses, and the general diffusion of knowledge among the people, were never equalled. I dare not look forward to predict, what, if we are true to ourselves, and to God we may be, but it is safe to believe that being thus true, we may become the greatest and happiest, as we are now the freest of the nations.

The Rockland Gazette.

Saturday, July 8, 1865,

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The Celebration in Rockland.

The eighty-ninth anniversary of American Independence was observed in this city in a creditable manner, and the celebration drew together a larger concourse of people than were ever gathered here on any previous occasion. During the passage of the procession the streets were thronged for a great distance, and it was estimated that not less than 10,000 persons were present. The morning dawned clear and beautiful, promising a fine day, the only drawback consisting in the very muddy state of the streets, caused by the heavy rain of the preceding day.

The demonstrations of the day began as early as three o'clock A. M., when Young America began a vigorous discharge of fire-arms in various parts of the city, which was kept up with noisy assiduity through the morning. At the hour named, also, the Steamer "Regulator" arrived on her trip up river, bringing the Medfield Cornet Band, who were to furnish us music for the day, and who sought quarters at the Thorndike Hotel. A salute was fired at sunrise, and at 5 o'clock the church bells began their joyous peals. The vessels in port displayed their colors, and flags were raised at various points along Main street and at a considerable number of private residences. Mr. W. O. Fuller, on Middle street, had the principle entrance of his house very tastefully draped with the national colors. Owing to the scarcity of bunting, however, the display was much less than in some previous years.

The procession was formed at about ten o'clock, with some changes from the order of the printed programme. The returned veterans and coast guards did not appear in the procession, owing to the very muddy condition of the streets. The cavalcade of truckmen, in white frocks, led, making a good appearance, and next came the Band and the company of Light Artillery, comprising returned veterans of the Second Maine Battery, commanded by Capt Wm. N. Ulmer. They had two brass field-pieces, with caissons, and made a good display. Then came the Fire Companies, Dirigo, No. 3, and Defiance, No. 4, numbering about fifty men each, with their engines and hose-carriages tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers. Then came the juvenile fire company, "United States, No. 1," and following the Fire Department was a handsome man-of-war's boat, mounted on wheels, with an officer in the stern, and manned by six small lads dressed in full sailor rig. This boat was prepared by Mr. F. S. Sweatland, and formed a very attractive feature in the procession, until an accident obliged it to be withdrawn, when the procession had passed over half its route. Next came a tastefully decorated car in which were thirty-seven misses, dressed in white and representing the Goddess of Liberty and the thirty-six States of the Union. This car, of course, was the prettiest thing in the procession. Following this were a line of carriages containing the Mayor, President of the Common Council, Board of Aldermen, Common Council, Officers of the City Government, Officers of the Navy, Orator, Chaplain, Toast-Master, Reader of the Declaration and the Committee of Arrangements.—After these came many carriages, containing citizens and visitors from other towns. Though inferior to that of 1856, the procession made a good display and was all that could be expected under the circumstances. It extended from the Post-Office nearly to Rockland street. Capt. Litchfield and his Assistant Marshals and Aides acquitted themselves efficiently.

The procession reached the Lindsey Grove by the designated route. The preparations which had been made here were hardly such as were desirable, the platform being much too small to accommodate all for whom it was intended, and there being no seats for the audience. We presume, however, that the Committee did all that the means at their disposal would allow them to do. The large assembly was called to order by Mayor Wiggin, the President of the Day, and after Music by the Band, prayer was offered by Rev. E. F. Cutter, the Chaplain of the Day. The Declaration of Independence was then read by Mr. Wm. E. Spear, in a very creditable manner, after which the Mayor introduced Rev. W. O. Holman, the Orator of the Day, who proceeded to pronounce an eloquent and effective oration, which was listened to with great attention by all who were within hearing of the speaker, and elicited frequent applause. This oration, which has been generally spoken of by our citizens in terms of strong approval, we have the pleasure of laying before our readers in our present issue. At the close of the oration, a piece was performed by the Band, and the benediction was pronounced, after which the procession was again formed and returned to the Post Office square, where it was dismissed.

The procession was dismissed shortly after one o'clock P. M. During the forenoon the weather had been delightful, but at the close of the exercises at the grove, ominous clouds were seen to be rising, and before the left of the procession reached Main street, the rain had begun to fall, and in a few moments increased to a torrent. Having an invitation to dine with the Fire Department, at Firemen's Hall, we proceeded there and enjoyed the excellent dinner that had been provided, under a good roof.—Those who dined at the pavillion on Sea street, were not so fortunate, while many who would have dined there were deterred altogether. Mr. T. W. Johnston, of the Thorndike Hotel, had laid plates for at least 500 persons here, and provided an excellent dinner. When the shower came on, some of the sails forming the roof of the pavillion were partly blown from their places, and not being designed to resist the unexpected torrent, the rain came through in a very uncomfortable manner, wetting the seats, watering the dishes on the table, and making the ground very wet and uncomfortable. Notwithstanding this unfortunate shower, the company made the best of it, and when the rain had abated, about 300 persons sat down to dinner. After dinner was over, the assembly seeming to be broken up, it was at first generally understood that the toasts and speeches would be omitted, while some were proposing to adjourn to a hall, for the purpose of hearing them. As the sun was now shining, however, it was proposed that the toasts should at least be read, and Mayor Wiggin introduced Hon. Joseph Farwell, who read the list of regular toasts as follows, saying that it was originally designed that the several toasts should be responded to, but under the circumstances he would simply read them in order.

Regular Toasts.

1. *The President of the United States*—Faithful found among the faithless; may his wisdom to guide this people through the wilderness of "reconstruction," be equal to his fearlessness in the hour when Treason thrust its dagger at the heart of the Nation, and drove him from his hearthstone.

2. *The Union*—Well worth the precious blood poured out for its preservation; resting on the sure foundation of Truth, Justice and Freedom, may it endure forever; the refuge of the downtrodden of other lands, and the home of civil and religious Liberty.

3. *The State of Maine*—She points to a roll of seventy thousand patriots sent to the war in defence of the Union, claims the first loyal blood sacrificed in conflict with the rebellion, and gives to history, in the imperishable record of the deeds of her gallant sons upon all the great battlefields, from the first firing upon Sumter to the surrender of the last rebel army, one of its most glorious pages.

4. *The Memory of George Washington.*

5. *The Memory of Abraham Lincoln.*

Dirge by the Band.

6. *Our noble and gallant Leaders, by land and sea—Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, Farragut, Foote, Du Pont and Porter*—Their splendid achievements have eclipsed the greatest military and naval successes of ancient and modern times.

7. *Our brave Boys of the Army and Navy—the dead and the living*—By their immortal deeds of valor they saved the Republic from destruction. Let the memory of the dead be forever enshrined in the hearts of the Nation, and let the living be rewarded by the love and veneration of a grateful country.

8. *The Heroes and Statesmen of 1776*—By their fortitude and persistent bravery they released our country from the domination of a foreign tyrant, and their wisdom proclaimed the idea of the equality of man. Let not their valor and statesmanship be forgotten amid the brilliant and dazzling achievements of our own day.

9. *The Declaration of Independence, and the Proclamation of Emancipation*—The last a necessary and glorious appendix to the first; while the first laid the foundation, the last completes and adorns the Temple of Liberty.

10 *The Freedmen*—Justice to the truly loyal race that has shed its blood in our cause, that has succored our sick and wounded, that has concealed, and fed and guided the wandering captive, and whose weight, thrown on the right side, decided the contest. In the hour of peril we welcomed their assistance—let us not be ungrateful in the moment of victory.

11 *The Orator of the Day*—An eloquent representative of the clergy, whose labors have enlightened the people, cheered the soldier in battle, comforted the suffering, pointed the dying to heaven; and whose sublime faith in the ultimate justice of God, uttered from every pulpit, inspired the nation with courage and hope to continue the war to the overthrow of slavery and rebellion.

12. *The Maine Volunteers*—They "have fought a good fight," and by their intrepidity, fortitude, patience and suffering, by their heroic courage and unsurpassed bravery, by their devotion to their country's flag, which so many of them have sealed with their blood, they have given to our State a lasting renown.

13. *The Loyal Women of the United States*—Entitled to a Nation's gratitude for their unexampled efforts to provide for the sick and wounded of our national armies, and affording a glorious record of patriotic devotion to freedom, by freely sending forth their sons and husbands to do battle for human liberty.

The last regular toast was received with three cheers for the loyal women of America and the Band played "Star Spangled Banner." Mr. Farwell also read the following voluntary toasts, which had been handed him:

BY PETER THACHER, ESQ.:

The Sons of Maine who have given up their Lives for their Country—Sacred be the memory of our fallen heroes, Berry, Jameson, Burnham, and their brave associates.

BY MAYOR WIGGIN.:

The Rising Generation—Stimulated by the vigorous and successful efforts of their predecessors, may they ever be ready to nerve the arm, and if it need be to give their lives, in defence of civil and religious liberty.

BY HENRY PAINE, ESQ.:

Loyal Blacks—Once enslaved, now free—brave and patriotic men, who have nobly fought and bled in defence of the Union, shall they not enjoy the boon of freedom, to wit, the right of suffrage?

BY MR. EBEN DAGGETT:

The Boys who have Fought our Battles, Won our Victories, Saved our Country—May their names be registered in the Book of Remembrance, and their deeds of valor chiseled upon the solid marble, never to be obliterated until yon sparkling sun shall cease to shine and each twinkling star be blotted out forever.

BY MR. DAGGETT:

The People of the United States, and of the World—Freedom and Independence! Let this be their motto. As a plate of steel may they bind it to their bosoms, and as a golden crown may they wear it until they go where they shall inhale the pure atmosphere of eternal freedom.

BY JEREMIAH TOLMAN, ESQ.:

Our National Government—Formed by the wisdom of sages, and sustained by the blood of patriots, it has proved too strong to be overthrown by the venom of traitors, north or south.

The company present being disposed to remain, some remarks were called for.—Rev. E. F. Cutter being called upon, responded to the seventh regular toast in some effective remarks, at the conclusion of which he offered the following sentiment:

God and the People—Our fathers' reliance when they had no resource but themselves and the God of battles;—our reliance, when forsaken by all nations in our death-struggle with rebellion; both our fathers and we have found it sure and strong.

Hon. S. C. Fessenden, being called upon responded to the eighth regular toast, in a brief, but eloquent and very fitting speech. At this point, the pavillion having gradually filled up with interested auditors, Mr. Farwell remarked that the after-dinner exercises were progressing with so much more success than was anticipated when they begun, that he would now call upon gentlemen to respond to the remainder of the regular toasts. L. W. Howes, Esq., was called upon, but was not present, and O. G. Hall, Esq., was called upon to respond to the sixth regular sentiment, which he did in a spirited and acceptable speech, comparing our great leaders with the world's historic heroes, and giving the former the palm of brightest fame and greatest military and naval renown. The ninth toast was appropriately responded to by Hon. N. A. Burpee, and the tenth by Rev. Mr. Cutter, who made an effective appeal for the emancipated race. The eleventh toast called up Rev. Mr. Holman, who fittingly responded, and introduced Rev. Mr. Follett, of Oldtown, who made some brief remarks. The last regular toast was responded to by Dr. C. N. Germaine, who paid a fitting tribute to the loyal women of the North and West, saying in the course of his remarks that this rebellion could not have been crushed and the great victory for Union and Freedom secured without the encouragement, assistance and relief which the true-hearted women of our country had so nobly given. Mr. Farwell then called upon Alden Sprague, Esq., to respond to the second regular sentiment which he did in appropriate remarks. Mayor Wiggin then said there was one other gentlemen who should be called upon, and requested Hon. Joseph Farwell to respond to the third regular toast. Mr. Farwell said he should be glad and proud to speak to that sentiment, but he could not detain the company longer. He loved the State of Maine—here he was born and here he hoped to live and die.—He was proud of his native State always, but never so proud as when he read the noble record of her, 70,000 loyal sons sent out to defend the life and honor of the nation.

The assembly then adjourned, after hearty cheers for the Union, the President, and the returned soldiers. Before the company dispersed, however, Rev. Mr. Cutter said that it would be uncourteous to separate without some notice of our Mother England, and to repair the omission he would offer the following sentiment. It was received with laughter and applause:

The British Lion—When our hands were tied up by the gigantic rebellion, his roar was terrible: but now our hands are untied, he" will roar you gently as a sucking dove."

The trial of fire Engines took place at the corner of Camden and Maverick streets at the North End, at about four o'clock.—There were two prizes, one of $30 and one of $20. The engines were each to be allowed three trials, occupying 10 minutes, playing through 200 feet of hose, and the victor to have the first prize. We understand there was but little difference in the playing. Defiance No. 4 wet the paper at the greatest distance, and was awarded the first prize. The play, as measured, was as follows:

Defiance, No. 4, 176 feet, 3 inches.

Dirigo, No. 3, 175 feet, 8 inches.

After the trial, Defiance Company was escorted to Fireman's Hall, by Dirigo, where a collation was partaken of, and after interchanging hearty cheers, No. 4, returned to its own house to be dismissed. We are glad to know that the best of feeling exists between our two excellent Fire Companies.

In the evening a stand was placed in the square, and the Band discoursed good music to the throng in the streets until 9 1-2 o'clock. The members of the Band, with other gentlemen, were afterwards entertained at the residences of Messrs. John T. Berry, John S. Case, and Francis Cobb, at each of which places refreshments were served, and a pleasant time enjoyed. The Rockland Quadrille Band gave a ball at Atlantic Hall, which was a very successful affair and closed the festivities of the Fourth.

Items: Home-Made and Stolen.

Mr. Frederick W. Seward is so far improved in condition as to be able to ride out.

A Washington despatch states that we now hold no rebel prisoners below the rank of Colonel.

"False one, I love thee still," is what the young lady said to her waterfall.

Advices from Hayti represent the rebellion gaining strength. President Geffrard had suffered reverses.

Advices from Jefferson City, Missouri, state that the new constitution has been adopted by 862 majority.

Robert Ould, the rebel exchange commissioner, has been unconditionally released, and may soon be expected in Washington.

The last veteran of the revolutionary war reached Bangor, Me., on Monday, and took part in the celebration of the national holiday. He was greeted with a national salute, and was also saluted by Fort Knox in passing.

"What a fine head your boy has?" said an admiring friend.

"Yes," said the fond father, "he's a chip of the old block; ain't you, sonny?"

"I guess so, daddy, 'cause teacher said I was a young blockhead."

Queen Victoria is expected to go to Germany in August, where there is to be a family meeting, and the inauguration of a statue to the late Prince Albert, for whom, as a London high-class journal said the other day, "she is still pleased to mourn." This is very much like the expression of the lady who said she "enjoyed very poor health."

Artemas Ward once said in the midst of a speech, "I *have* gifts of eloquence, but I—have n't got them with me."

In the returns made in the 4th revenue district of New York, Messrs. Claflin & Mellen put down their sales during the year 1864 at forty-two millions of dollars; A. T. Stewart at thirty-nine millions.

Count Montalembert has published a pamphlet on "The Victory of the North in the United States." He treats the subject as a triumph of democracy over an imitation aristocracy.

The Amherst Express has an advertisement of a pew for sale in the Congregational church in that town. The present owner says: "The man that owns the pew owns the right of a space just as long as the pew is from the bottom of the meeting-house to the top or roof, and he can go as much higher as he can get. If a man will buy my pew and sit in it on Sundays, and repent and be a good man, he will go to heaven, and my pew is as good a place to start from as any pew in the meeting-house."

Colonel Thomas G. Baylor, formerly Chief of Ordnance on General Sherman's Staff, is now in command of Fortress Monroe.

The reason why the "Greek Slave" is naked, is because a sculptor chiseled off her clothes.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The loss by the burning of Bradley & Co's hoop skirt factory last night was $50,000. Over 1000 operatives were thrown out of employment.

A toast at an Irish Society's dinner at Cincinnati. "Here's to the President of the Society, Patrick O'Rafferty, an' may he live to ate the hen that scratches over his grave."

About $90,000 of the $100,000 to endow Waterville College has been subscribed. When this sum is secured it makes good $140,000 conditionally subscribed.

Erskine finding himself ill at a dinner table, left the company. On his return, inquiries were made for his health, and among the rest by the beautiful Lady Payne. He gallantly wrote on a card in answer:—

'Tis true I am ill; but I cannot complain;
For he never knew pleasure who never knew Payne.

An exchange says that the apple crop of Western New York will be enormous—larger than ever before. And this implies a great deal when it is remembered that from some stations on the N. Y. Central railroad 200,000 barrels were shipped last year.

There are eight hundred shoe-blacks in New York. Most of them have money in the bank and go to the Bowery Theatre.

The Rocky Mountain *News* tells the women of the East that they will find in that country "the Utopia of their dreams." There are plenty of men who would like to be husbands, or if domestic service is preferred, wages are from $30 to $50 per month in gold, and board besides. Think of that, girls!

G. W. Gale, whose name has been variously printed as Gyle, Gurley, Gazlay, and Gayley, is the man now under arrest for offering a million of dollars for the death of Mr. Lincoln. He is from Cahawba, Ala.

The state debt of New Hampshire is $4,800,000.

A man in Salem, Conn., owns a farm which has been in the hands of the family for over one hundred and twenty-five years. This farm has been in two counties, three towns and two probate districts. All its owners have lived to a great age, two living to be over ninety. The bees on this farm can claim as direct ancestors those who lived and made honey on it one hundred and twenty-five years ago.

Old Snarl says that love is a combination of diseases—an affection of the heart, and an inflammation of the brain.

Queen Emma, widow of the late king of the Sandwich Islands, is on her way to England in the British steamer Clio. She will make the tour of Europe, after which it is her design to visit the United States. The queen is yet young, being about twenty-five and is represented as a lady of intelligence and culture.

There are between 30,000 and 40,000 acres of abandoned lands in the State of Virginia, more than half of which has been taken possession of by Gen. Howard in behalf of the Freedmen's Bureau.

A woman eighty years old is in the Rhode Island State Prison, for poisoning two husbands.

FROM EUROPE.

CAPE RACE, July 2.

Steamship China, from Liverpool June 24th and Queenstown 25th, for Boston, passed this point this morning.

The papers are unusually silent on American affairs.

The whole 2300 miles of the Atlantic cable was on board the Great Eastern, and as soon as the balance of the paying out machinery was put up the telegraph fleet would sail for Valentia, and it was hoped that before their departure a United States government steamer would join them. The vessels would probably leave Valentia on the 10th of July, and arrive at Heart's Content, Trinity Bay, about the 4th of July.

The operators of the company have decided upon the following uniform tariff: Between all parts of the United States and British North America to Great Britain £20 for twenty words or less, and £1 for each additional word; the continent of Europe £21 for twenty words, and £1s for each added word; Asia and Africa £25, and £1 5s for each additional word. The address, date and signature will all be counted and charged for in the messages. Places in Asia and Africa to which the telegraph does not extend will be forwarded by the first mail, postage paid. Messages in cypher will be charged double these rates.

The directors are convinced that unless they charge high prices at first, there will be much accumulation of business, and that great delay would arise, but they intend to put down new cables as fast as possible, and then reduce prices.

The cable will be opened for business as soon as possible after it is laid, and all messages will be forwarded in the order received at Heart's Content and Valentia.

The new stock of the Atlantic Company sells in London at a premium, and the old £1000 shares at £56.

On the 22d of June, Mr. Adams, the American Minister, accompanied by a large party of distinguished people, visited the Great Eastern. The health of Mr. Adams was drank at a dejunier on board. Mr. Adams, on returning thanks, said that during the recent troubles he was selfish enough to wish the cable might not be laid, as he would have been overwhelmed with telegrams,—but now he wished it every success, as he believed it would do more than any other agency to strengthen the bonds of Union between the two countries.

Liverpool, June 24.—The news by the Persia caused a declined in American securities.

Consols were quoted at 89 3-4 a 89 7-8 for money.

FAREWELL ORDER OF GENERAL MEADE TO THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—The following order of General Meade to the Army of the Potomac was published last week in Washington:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 28, 1865.

Soldiers: This day, two years ago, I assumed command, under the orders of the President of the United States. Today, by virtue of the same authority, the army ceasing to exist, I have to announce my transfer to other duties and my separation from you.

It is unnecessary to enumerate all that has occurred in these two eventful years, from the great and decisive battle of Gettysburg, the turning point of the war, to the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox Court House.

Suffice it to say that history will do you justice; a grateful country will honor the living, cherish and support the disabled, and sincerely mourn the dead.

In parting from you, your commanding general will ever bear in memory your noble devotion to your country, your patience and cheerfulness under all the privations and sacrifices you have been called on to endure.

Soldiers: Having accomplished the work set before us, having vindicated the honor and integrity of our government and flag, let us return thanks to Almighty God for His blessing in granting victory and peace, and let us earnestly pray for strength and light to discharge our duties as citizens as we have endeavored to discharge them as soldiers.

GEORGE G. MEADE,
Major-General U. S. A.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT AND THE HARTFORD.—A correspondent sends to the New York Times the following timely suggestions:—

"It is reported that the government are about sending Admiral Farragut to Europe to inspect and report on foreign naval dockyards. If this is so, I would suggest that he go in his old ship the Hartford, on board which he has accomplished so much for the restoration of the Union and toward our naval reputation the world over. His advent in Europe in that ship, I venture to say, will do more for our naval position abroad than the visit of a large squadron under any other commander. It will show foreigners what great results can be accomplished by even a small American vessel when directed by the skill, judgment and daring of a man like Farragut. It is also said that the Hartford is now destined for the East India Squadron, but there are several reasons why this plan should not be carried out. *First*—We cannot afford to risk that ship in the narrow, unlighted navigation of the Eastern seas, and I do not envy the feelings of the man who, through misfortune or bad management, should lose her. The ship as well as the Admiral, is historic, and should go together. *Second*—The Hartford has already been on the China station, and if we send back the same vessel the Celestials will begin to believe what was formerly thought of the old Delaware, which was sent so often to the west coast of South America, that the natives concluded that she was the only ship the British allowed us to have.

"A vessel of the size of the Hartford will have little effect upon Eastern nations, while the very smallness of her capacity, considering what she and other vessels of her class have done under Admiral Farragut, will have the best effect in Europe. By the rule of three, they will be able to ascertain exactly what the same man might accomplish with more formidable vessels.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—A shocking and fatal accident occurred in this city, near the Head of the Tide, on Friday morning, last week. Mrs. Grace White, wife of Mr. Job White, went into their mill for the manufacture of bass-wood for chaise backs &c., near the house, and passing near an upright, revolving shaft, her dress caught in the coupling, and she was instantly drawn around it and her body shockingly mangled. Her head was literally torn from her body, by being brought in contact with the chimney near the shaft in its revolutions, and her lifeless remains thrown over the circumference of ten feet. Her son and hired man had just stepped out of the mill when she went in, and returned in a few moments where the terrible spectacle presented itself. She was about 68 years of age, and was a refined and worthy lady and greatly esteemed.—*Belfast Age.*

If you would find a great many faults, be no the look out. If you would find them in still greater abundance, be on the look in.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—James McGrath, a stevedore, residing near High Head, in this city, was murdered last evening. His body was discovered lying upon the sidewalk in front of Danforth's stable on Central street, at about half past eleven o'clock, by some passers-by who at first supposed the man to be intoxicated. Upon exposing the body to the light it was discovered to be lifeless. An examination disclosed the fact that he had been stabbed through the heart. The body was yet warm when discovered.—No clue has as yet been obtained to the perpetrators of this dreadful deed. At the time of this writing, (1 o'clock) a coroner's jury are investigating the circumstances of the affair. Deceased was about 29 years of age and leaves a wife and family to mourn his untimely end.—*Bangor Whig.*

The *Whig* of the 6th gives the following, additional, relative to the above murder.

"The next morning, James Williams, a colored barber, working for Mr. Oree, gave himself up as the perpetrator of the deed, alleging that it was done in self-defence.—His examination took place yesterday, before the Police Court, and resulted in his committal for trial before the Supreme Court, on a charge of murder in the second degree.

Speech of Hon. Henry Wilson.

The following abstract of Hon. Henry Wilson's speech, delivered at the Freedmen's celebration of the National Independence in Washington, will be read with interest:

Mr. Wilson gave an account of his first coming to Washington thirty years ago, of the sales of slaves he had witnessed, the brutality of the treatment of the slaves, and the despotism of the slave-masters, but, said he, I thank God slavery is dead and buried. Thank God for that! (Cries of "amen" and cheers.) And I want to say to you to remember, and carry it to your neighbor across the continent, that the freedmen of the United States shall be protected in all their rights. (Immense cheering.) Slavery has robbed your cradles.—It shall rob them no more. (Cheers.) It has had its auction blocks. The auction blocks are gone forever.

It has had its bloodhounds. Those bloodhounds shall be on the track of your race no longer. (Loud and continued cheering.) Let the former slave master understand this. Let every rebel in the country, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande understand that their power and authority over the black man in this continent has passed away forever. I want them to understand it is destroyed, and with its death the compromises of the federal constitution, the laws of Congress, the black laws of the late slave States and of the free States, and all the political dogmas and ideas upon which the system of slavery depended, must be numbered among the things of the past.

The Dred Scott interpretation of the Constitution for the Supreme Court, under which the negro has no political rights which a white man is bound to respect, goes with all this other rubbish into the dumping ground of slavery. (Immense Applause.) I want them to understand that their black codes and their black laws, and all they have done to hold men in slavery, was abolished forever with slavery itself; and I serve here to-day a notice upon them that I have prepared a bill which I intend to introduce too on the first day of the next Congress for the personal liberty of every freeman on this continent, and want them to understand that I belong to a body of men who are accustomed to sleep on the field of victory—a class of men who accept the doctrines of the New Testament, who accept as the living faith of the North American Republic, the Declaration of Independence—a class of men who represent the principles of liberty, of humanity, of justice, and a set of men who never will and never can be defeated.

Nothing is more sublime than the record of the black man in this struggle. They have stood by our brave soldiers and sailors in the thickest fights; they have guided them against the enemy; they have stood by our men when fugitives from starving prisons, and given them food; they stood by the country faithfully in the hour of trial, and the country will stand by them.

In conclusion, Mr. Wilson urged his hearers to temperance, industry and economy, to educate themselves and their children—to be an ornament and a blessing to the country.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, July 5, 1865.

General Grant authorizes the statement that all the white volunteer toops of the army will be mustered out of service at the earliest possible day, and it is probable that by the middle of August there will not pe ten thousand remaining in the whole of General Meade's Military Division of the Atlantic. It is in contemplation to order the muster out of the Ninth Corps within the next ten days.

Mr. Secretary Harlan has abolished the system lately prevalent in his department under which the expenditures of each bureau were controlled by its head, and has appointed an Iowa gentleman as disbursing officer of the whole matter in charge of his department, including expenditures for the Capitol extension, the Capitol dome, public grounds, printing office, extension of library, and civil service of the Interior Department.

The Treasury Department has so far been able to at once pass all warrants of General Brice for the payment of the army and troops being mustered out of service. The payment last month amounted to over sixty million dollars, and will not be much less this month.

The President still retains his disinclination to going out to the cottage near the Soldiers' Home for the summer; but the advice of his physicians and friends will probably prevail as soon as he is able to go. He is slowly improving, but as yet does no business.

The contract for the extension of the Congressional Library has been awarded by Secretary Harlan to two or three gentlemen of this city, at a cost of one hundred and forty-six thousand dollars, being fourteen thousand dollars less than the amount appropriated by Congress.

Papers were issued today for the pardon of about one hundred and eighty persons, mostly North Carolinians, whose applications were indorsed by Governor Holden. None of them were persons of national note.

Mr. Commissioner Orton is expected here from New York tomorrow morning, and will at once enter upon the active discharge of his duties in the Internal Revenue Bureau, Mr. Rollins being at present Acting Commissioner.

Secretary Stanton is worn down by hard labor, and, though not confined to his house, has been at the Department but about three hours per day since last Friday.

Paymaster-General Brice has been made Major-General by brevet for faithful service.

Colonel Northrop, late rebel commissary-general, has been arrested in South Carolina and sent to Richmond for confinement in Castle Thunder.

Three members of the late rebel Legislature of North Carolina were among the two hundred and fifty applicants today for pardon.

During the months of July and August the hours for work in the various departments here will be from nine till three, and no evening work.

The report that the President is about to issue a proclamation revoking the twenty thousand dollar clause is not well authenticated.

The Quartermaster-General is considering the expediency of sending several hundred horses into New England for sale. General David H. Rucker, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Washington, has been made Brevet Brigadier-General.

Rev. J. Hyatt Smyth, of Philadelphia, in an address to his people, said: 'I have heard censure pronounced upon President Lincoln because he visited a theatre. My friends, I look upon a patriot in a theatre as better than a copperhead in prayer meeting.'

☞ We are gratified to learn that our lamented fellow-citizen Archibald McKellar, Esq., whose death occurred on Monday of this week, had effected an insurance on his life for $2000, at the office of Messrs. E. H. & G. W. Cochran in this city, in December last, which will now prove an essential assistance to a widow and children deprived of the presence and support of the husband and father, as well as a grateful testimony to his prudent care and forethought for those dependent upon him. It is not inappropriate that we should take this opportunity of commending the subject of life insurance to the more general attention of our citizens. We are glad to see that there is a growing interest in the subject, and to learn that a number of policies have of late been taken out at the Messrs. Cochran's agency. The sure provision that a man makes for his family, in case of his death, by a life-insurance policy, by the payment of a small annual sum, should not be neglected. The prejudices that are sometimes entertained against life insurance are very absurd. It is a prudent and safe investment, which it is the duty of most men to make. The records of life-insurance effected at Cochran's agency for the last few years show that about *thirty* lives have been insured, the average amount of the policies being $3000. Policies are issued by the best companies on several plans. A person may insure for life, by having an annual premium during life; or he may insure for life by paying *ten* annual premiums, so as to make all his payments in the prime of life, and becoming entitled to dividends during life, and the amount insured to be paid at his decease; or he may insure any sum payable at a given age, say at 40, 50, or 60, by paying annual premiums until he arrives at that age, when he will receive the amount insured *himself*, while, if he dies before reaching the age stated, it will be paid to those for whom he designs it.—We hope this subject will be more generally considered, and the Messrs. Cochran will be glad to furnish any information desired.

BAY V

CITY COUNCIL.—The City Council met on Thursday evening, of last week, according to adjournment. Alderman Stanley and Messrs. Brown and Benson of the Common Council, were appointed a committee to procure suitable conveyances and make all necessary arrangements for the City Council to join in the procession on the Fourth of July.

Committee of Conference upon the Resolve relative to compensation for receiving taxes reported recommending that the Resolve of the Common Council allowing two mills on the dollar for taxes paid in within sixty days, be adopted. The Report was accepted, and the Board of Aldermen receded and concurred with the Common Council in the passage of the Resolve.

In convention of the City Council the following elections were made:—

LEANDER WEEKS *Collector of Taxes.*

BENJ. JONES, *Pound Keeper and Field Driver for Ward One.*

Both Boards adjourned to Tuesday evening, July 11th.

☞ A large number of our people gathered at Commercial Wharf, on the arrival of the "Regulator," on Wednesday, to bid good-by to the Medfield Band, who were to return by the "Regulator," and to welcome home our own Band from Bangor.—Both bands played on the arrival of the boat and both were loudly cheered by the crowd. As the boat swung off, the Medfield Band were heartily cheered, which they returned with three cheers for the Rockland Band and three more for the citizens of Rockland. The Medfield Band is a good Band, and its members are gentlemen. They were, we understand, much pleased with their excursion to this city.

☞ We have heard of two accidents occurring on the Fourth in this city. A lad at the North End had his face and hands severely burned by the explosion of a small parcel of gunpowder, and William Brewer a boy of about twelve years of age, son of Capt. Lewis Brewer, at the South End, had one of his hands badly injured by the accidental discharge of a pistol. Good order and quiet prevailed through the city during the day, with very little exception. Some drunkenness was observable, but no disturbances of the peace that we are aware of, and only one man was committed to the Lockup during the day. City Marshal Laughton and his regular and special police did their duty very effectively.

ADVERTISING.—A Portland merchant informs the proprietors of the *Argus* that after five years advertising, with constantly increasing business, he concluded to try a year's experience without it. During the year he did not hold his own, and at the conclusion promptly resumed advertising. During the ensuing six months he expended some $600 in advertising, and found his business nearly doubled, and his profits increased over $2000. He intends hereafter, to keep his name and business familiar to the public eye.

A California paper says: "A colored woman while visiting at a house occupied by 'white folks,' brought up the subject of Jeff Davis. "Do you suppose they will catch him?" remarked the lady of the house. "Oh, yes, I'm sure they will," replied the colored woman. "His own wife will peach on him for a hundred thousand dollars." "Oh, that is impossible," returned the lady. "Oh no, there is nothing impossible with them folks; if they will sell their children for two or three hundred dollars, I guess they'll sell a husband or a wife for a hundred thousand dollars.

GOLD IN THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY. F. C. Barber & Son, exchange brokers of Augusta, publish in a paper of that city a list of the prices of gold for confederate notes from January 1st, 1861, to May 1st, 1865. The price of gold started at five cents premium; Dec. 15th it was 30; Jan. 1st, 1862, it started at 20; June 15th it was two dollar notes for one dollar gold; July 15th, 1863, it was ten for one, this was just after Vicksburg and Gettysburg; Jan. 1st, 1864, it opened at twenty-one for one; went down to eighteen May 12; it went up to twenty July 15, after Grant reached the James; Dec. 31, after Sherman reached Savannah, it was fifty-one for one; Jan. 1, 1865, it opened at 60 for one, and went down Feb. 15 to forty-six; it then started upagain, and April 20, after Lee's surrender, it was one hundred for one; then rose one or two hundred a day until May 1, when the last sale was made at twelve hundred for one.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1.—Col. Swift, Adjutant-General of Louisiana, has resigned and goes north.

Mr. Kennedy has been reinducted into the mayoralty, and has appointed a committee, who have announced a programme for the celebration of the Fourth of July.

M. M. Nolan writes to Governor Welles, through the New Orleans Times, offering bonds in $300,000 to repair the levee from New Orleans to Arkansas the coming winter, employing 30,000 white laborers.

In the cotton market there have been no sales of moment. Gold 139 to 140.

The domestic exchange is quiet at various rates. The sugar and molasses market is at a standstill.

From Newbern, N. C.

NEWBERN, N. C., July 1.—It is reported that the government is about to make an important seizure in the direction of the North Carolina gold mines.

Recent orders instruct Gen. Cox to remain in command of this department until the return of General Schofield.

There is a great rush of political sinners to Governor Holden for pardon. He has appointed J. T. Hough Mayor of Newbern.

BOOK NOTICES.

SPIRITUALISM AS IT IS; *or, the Results of a Scientific Investigation of Spirit Manifestations, containing an Impartial Statement of the Facts, Theories, Teachings and Tendencies of Modern Spiritualism, with a New Explanation of Ancient and Modern Mysteries.* By Wm. Bailey Potter, M. D.

This is the somewhat pretentious title of a small pamphlet which we have received from the author. It commences with a methodical statement of all the classes of manifestations claimed to be caused by spirits, followed by a summary of the contradictory teachings given through these manifestations, which he says are "as various as it is possible to conceive," mixing up "endless contradictions and absurdities" with "the most exalted truths and the most profound philosophies." Then are stated the "tendencies" of Spiritualism, which he says "like its teachings," are "too numerous to mention," but among the most prominent he places "Free-Love," and says that so strong has been this tendency and "so numerous and influential media, speakers and Spiritualists of Free-Love proclivities and *practice* that we do not know of a single spiritual paper that has paid expenses that has not had their assistance and promulgated their doctrines."—"Parting husbands and wives," he says, "is one of the most notorious tendencies of Spiritualism."—But while with some Spiritualism has these and other immoral tendencies, he says that with others it tends "to truth, purity, justice, charity, wisdom and harmony." The remainder, and the principal portion of the pamphlet is devoted to the "explanation" of these manifestations, teachings and tendences. We have not space to give Dr. Potter's theory at length; but he acknowledges a great deal that is contradictory, false, immoral and disorderly in Spiritualism, while at the same time he is a Spiritualist, and has a theory to account for the mixture of truth and falsehood in the system. This is, in brief, that there seven spheres in which the spirits of the departed exist, the first and nearest to the earth being inhabited by savages and the vilest and most degraded of civilized nations, and the second by those a degree less degraded, ignorant and selfish, and so on, until the farthest sphere is reached, which is inhabited by "the purest and best of earth;" that no earthly medium can be directly magnetized or controlled by a spirit above the first sphere, as this is at the surface of the earth; and that no spirit can possibly magnetize any one more than one sphere below himself. Hence all communications from the higher spheres, must pass through media in the intermediate spheres, and as the spirits in the first sphere are low, ignorant, deceptive, mischievous, etc., and fond of controlling media, they send false messages and pass themselves off as the friends of inquirers and the great and good of all ages. "Not one per cent. of the manifestations," says Dr. Potter, "have had a higher origin than the first and second spheres;" while on the other hand he says "three-fourths of the communications have been merely the reflection of the minds of those present." We have not set the Dr's. theory out fully, but only partly indicated it, but we have noticed his pamphlet, not to criticise or approve his theories, but to say that we shall be glad to lend him our assistance to "expose disorderly Spiritualism," and therefore we advise all who are interested in the matter to buy his pamphlet and consider his views. He says that "after years of careful investigation, we are compelled, much against our inclinations, to admit that *more than half* of our traveling media, speakers and prominent Spiritualists, are guilty of immortal and licentious practices, that have justly provoked the abhorrence of all right-thinking people." If this is true, "all right thinking people," whether having any sympathy with Spiritualism or not, should encourage "orderly" Spiritualists to examine this matter and separate themselves from all countenance of, and association with, the disorderly and demoralizing elements that have been alluded to. The pamphlet may be obtained for 25 cts., from the author, at 18 Ann street, New York.

The Assassins to be Executed.

Verdict and Sentence of the Assassins—Harold, Payne, Mrs. Surratt, and George A. Atzeroth, to be Hung To-day—Dr. Mudd, Sam Arnold, and O'Laughlin to be Imprisoned for Life—Spangler Sentenced to Six Years' Imprisonment.

WASHINGTON, July 6.

The following important order has just been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, D. C., July 6.

To Major General W. S. Hancock, U. S. Vols., commanding Middle Military Division, Washington, D. C.:

Whereas, by the Military Commission appointed in Paragraph Four, Special Orders No. 211, dated War Department, Adjutant General's Office, May 6, 1865, and of which Major General David Hunter, U. S. Vols., is President, the following persons were tried and sentenced as hereinafter stated, as follows:

First—David E. Harrold. Finding of the specification—"Guilty," except combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler—as to which part thereof, "Not Guilty."

And the Commission, therefore, sentence him, the said Divid E Harrold, to be hanged by the neck until he be dead, at such time and place as the President of the United States shall direct—two-thirds of the Commission concurring therein.

[Same in the cases of George A. Atzeroth and Lewis Payne.]

Fourth—Mary E Surratt. Finding of the specification—"Guilty," except as to the succoring, entertaining, harboring and concealing Sam'l Arnold and Michael O'Laughlin, and except as to combining, confederating and conspiring with Edward Spangler—of this "Not Guilty."

The Commission does therefore sentence her, the said Mary E Surratt, to be hung by the neck until she be dead, at such time and place as the President of the United States shall direct—two-thirds of the members of the Commission concurring therein.

And, whereas, the President of the United States has approved the foregoing sentences, in the following order, to wit:—

EXECUTIVE MANSION.
Washington, July 5, 1865.

The foregoing sentences in the cases of David E. Harrold, G. A. Atzeroth, Lewis Payne and Mary E. Surratt, are hereby approved, and it is ordered in the cases of David E. Harrold, G. A. Atzeroth, Lewis Payne and Mary E. Surratt, be carried into execution by the proper military authorities, under the direction of the Secretary of War, on the 7th day of July, 1865, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President.

Therefore, you are hereby commanded to cause the foregoing sentences in the cases of David E. Harrold, G. A. Atzeroth, Lewis Payne and Mary E. Surratt, to be duly executed in accordance with the President's order.

By command of the President of the United States.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Ass't Adj't General.

The Demeanor of the Conspirators on the Reception of their Condemnation.

NEW YORK, July 6.

The *Commercial's* Washington despatch says:

When the sentences were read to the conspirators to-day, Payne took it coolly, and asked for a Baptist minister; Atzeroth was deeply affected and cried bitterly, and asked for a Lutheran minister; Harrold displayed considerable fortitude, and only asked for an interview with his family; Mrs. Surratt was collected, and asked for Father Widgett to attend her last moments.

Ex-Gov. Vance was released from the old Capital Prison to-day, to return home, subject to the President's order.

Secretary Stanton has so far recovered from his illness as to call on the President to-day.

The Chilian Minister has recovered from his accident.

The Post's despatch says that the counsel and friends of Mrs. Surratt are already making efforts to obtain a reprieve for her. It is thought they will not succeed.

WASHINGTON, July 6.

Major General Hancock repaired to the arsenal at noon to-day, and delivered the death warrants of Payne, Harrold, Atzeroth, and Mrs. Surratt, to Major General Hartsuff, who is in charge of the prisoners, when they together visited the condemned to inform them of the sentences pronounced and the time fixed for their execution.

Payne was the first to whom the intelligence was communicated. It did not seem to take him by surprise, as doubtless he anticipated no better sentence, and nerved himself accordingly.

The other prisoners were more or less affected. Mrs. Surratt particularly, sank under the dread announcement, and pleaded for four days additional time to prepare herself for death.

All the prisoners will be attended by clergymen of their own designation.

The scaffold has been erected in the south yard of the old penitentiary building, which is enclosed by a high brick wall.

Coffins and burial clothes have already been prepared. Only a limited number of persons will be admitted to the scene.

The sentences of the conspirators who are to be imprisoned, will be carried into immediate effect.

TERRIBLE HAIL STORM.—We learn from the Lewiston Journal that on Tuesday last a disastrous hail storm passed over Durham, striking a swath of several miles across into Lisbon and other towns, covering the ground for more than an inch in depth. Growing crops were leveled, and corn utterly destroyed. On Mr. William Stackpole's farm every growing thing was destroyed. His large and valuable orchard was seriously damaged, and the crop of fruit almost destroyed. 100 panes of glass were broken in his house. Similar destruction raged for miles. The hail stones fell in sheets—some as large as hen's eggs, and after the shower cart loads of them could be shoveled up in a small space. Limbs of trees an inch in diameter were cut off by the hail. It was altogether the severest hail storm ever known in that section, accompained by terrific wind.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SETH E. BENSON,
APOTHECARY,
Corner Main and Park Streets,
SPEAR BLOCK, ROCKLAND, MAINE.
January 14, 1865. 3tf

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is a concentrated extract of the choice root, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effectual antidote for diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. Such a remedy is surely wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove, as this has, of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found in the following complaints:—

Scrofula, Scrofulous Swellings and Sores, Skin Diseases, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Eruptions, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, &c.

Syphilis or Venerial Disease is expelled from the system by the prolonged use of this SARSAPARILLA, and the patient is left in comparative health.

Female Diseases are caused by Scrofula in the blood, and are often soon cured by this EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

Do not discard this invaluable medicine, because you have been imposed upon by something pretending to be Sarsaparilla, while it was not. When you have used AYER'S—then, and not till then, will you know the virtues of Sarsaparilla. For minute particulars of the diseases it cures, we refer you to Ayer's American Almanac which the agent below named will furnish gratis to all who call for it.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, for the cure of Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Heartburn arising from Disordered Stomach, Pain, or Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, and for a Dinner Pill.

They are sugar coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best Aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by DR. F. G. COOK, Rockland, Maine.

Sold at wholesale by W. F. PHILLIPS, Portland; S. A. HOWES & CO., Belfast; W. L. ALDEN & Co., Bangor, Maine. 2m23

A RAY OF HOPE.—To weak, debilitated Dyspaptics, groaning under a life of agony, we offer

PLANTATION BITTERS

as a good and sure Remedy. This remarkable medicine relieves Sour Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Distress after eating, and all the symptoms of Dyspepsia, at once.

Its good effect is felt upon the first trial.

PLANTATION BITTERS are the pleasantest tonic in the world.

The old, the young, and the middle aged, acknowledge their wonderful health-giving power.

No change of diet is necessary while using them.—Eat all you want of the best you can get.

PLANTATION BITTERS are exhausted Nature's great Restorer. They give tone to the Stomach, and brilliancy to the Mind, and driving away

"————the doubts that roll
Cimmerean darkness o'er the fainting soul!"

TO PROVE IT—TRY A BOTTLE.

Stage and Railroad Notice.

SUMMER Arrangement.

STAGES will leave ROCKLAND for BATH every morning—Sundays excepted—at 2 o'clock, A. M., and on *Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings* at 6½ o'clock, A. M. The 2 o'clock Stage will connect with the cars leaving BATH at 12 o'clock, A. M., for PORTLAND and BOSTON, and also connect with the DAMARISCOTTA and GARDINER STAGE.

RETURNING—Will leave BATH for DAMARISCOTTA, WALDOBORO', WARREN, THOMASTON and ROCKLAND daily at 3 P. M., or on the arrival of the train from PORTLAND and BOSTON, and on *Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings*, at 8 o'clock.

J. T. BERRY, PROPRIETOR.
Rockland, January 14, 1865. 4tf

WHISKERS! WHISKERS!

Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches? Our Grecian Compound will force them to grow on the smoothest face or chin, or hair on bald heads, in Six Weeks. Price, $1.00—3 packages for $2.00. Sent by mail anywhere, closely sealed, on receipt of price.

Address, WARNER & CO., Box 138, Brooklyn, N. Y.
April 15, 1865. 1y17

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

The celebrated DR. DOW continues to devote his entire time to the treatment of all diseases incident to the female system. An experience of twenty-three years enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent relief in the *worst cases of Suppression* and *all other Menstrual Derangements*, from *whatever cause*. All letters for advice must contain $1. Office, No. 9 Endicott street, Boston.

N. B.—Board furnished to those who wish to remain under treatment.

Boston, June 22, 1865. 1y28

C. P. FESSENDEN,
Druggist & Apothecary,
NO. 5 KIMBALL BLOCK,
Rockland, Me.
April 30, 1864. 19tf

DR. LANGLEY'S ROOT AND HERB BITTERS.

The Great Blood Purifier: the best Health Restorer, and the most perfect Spring and Summer Medicine ever used.

They effectually cure Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Liver and Billous Complaints, General Debility, and all kindred diseases.

They cleanse the system, regulate the bowels, restore the appetite, drive out all humors, purify the blood, and strengthen, invigorate, build up, and restore to health and soundness, both body and mind, all who use them.

Prices 25, 50 and 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all dealers in medicine. GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., 38 Hanover street, Boston.
March 25, 1865. 4m14

PARKER SEWING MACHINES.

Price Forty-five Dollars.

THIS is a first-class machine, made under the Wheeler & Wilson and Grover & Baker patents, with Parker's improvements. It will do all kinds of family work, on heavy or light materials, with equal facility, and will hem, fell, stitch, run, bind and gather in the most superior manner. It sews from two ordinary spools, runs rapidly and with very little noise, never misses or makes long stitches, and is *less complicated and more easily learned, operated and cared for* than any other in use. There are no shuttles to fill, thread to wind, or ends to fasten on this machine, and it will do one-third more work in a day than any shuttle machine. For simplicity, durability, economy and excellent work, those who have used it pronounce it the *best family machine.*

S. W. Hodges, 105 Tremont st., Boston, General Agent for the New England States.

Z. POPE WOSE, AGENT FOR KNOX COUNTY,
Second Floor, Custom House Block, Rockland.
☞ Call, or send for circulars.
Rockland, Oct. 7, 1864.

A Card.

Editor of Gazette:

In reply to many letters and inquiries from people in this section of the country, the undersigned take great pleasure in saying through the columns of your paper, that our renowned preparation known as COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE, is a certain cure for Dyspepsia, in its worst stages. Many cures of long standing, within our own acquaintance, have been completely, and we believe permanently cured. It will stop distress after eating almost instantaneously, and enables the dyspeptic who has lived for years upon Graham bread and the plainest diet, to eat as heartily as he pleases, and anything he chooses, without danger of distress, or souring, or rising on the stomach. It is an infallible corrector of indigestion and constipation, creates a healthy appetite, stops sick-headache, heart-burn, sickness at the stomach, pains, cramps, or colic in either stomach or bowels, and sweetens offensive breath, as soon as you take it, and by enabling the patient to take plenty of hearty food, "which is the parent of health," produces vigor, strength and energy. In every trial we have known it has speedily eradicated Dyspepsia with all its attendant sufferings, weaknesses, debility, and loss of power, giving instead, a proper activity and tone to the stomach and organs of digestion, and as we confidently believe, and as the published certificates in our circulars, almanacs, and in many of the leading Journals, from convalescent patients will *confirm* completely, permanently, and almost miraculously "cure the worst case of Dyspepsia in existence." We warrant it in every instance. It can be obtained at all the Drug Stores in the United States and Canadas, at $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for 5.00.

C. G. CLARK & CO., PROPRIETORS,
March 11, 1865. 1y12 New Haven, Ct.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, June 30th, by Rev. J. Kalloch, Mr. Andrew S. Bowdoin, of Vinalhaven, to Miss Clara S. Nickerson, of this city.

In Swanville, on Saturday last, by Rev. Dr. Palfrey, Mr. William Stevens, of Belfast, and Miss Catherine B. Staples of S.

In Montville, June 13, by R. S. Keen, Esq., Mr. Ellis A. Gilman of Liberty, to Miss Elmira H. Palmer of M.

In Bristol, July 2d, by Rev. J. J. Bulfinch, Mr. Chas. E. Field of North Scarsport, to Miss Nannie J., daughter of Wm. McClintock, Esq., of Bristol.

In Waldoboro, June 29th, by Rev. A. G. Hemingway, of St. George, Mr. Avery T. Webb and Miss Eva M. Tolman, of Waldoboro.

In Boston, July 4th, by Rev. O. T. Walker, Captain George W. Rawley to Miss Lizzie Henderson, both of St. George.

DEATHS.

In this city, July 3d, Archibald McKellar, Esq., aged 52 years, 7 months and 10 days.

In this city, July 3d, Mrs. Hannah, relict of the late John Spofford, Esq., aged 82 yrs.

In Cairo, Ill., June 19th, of typhoid fever, Rev. B. D. Henry, of Iowa, formerly of Brooksville, Me., aged 37 years.

In the Fair Ground Hospital, Petersburg, Va., June 1, Albert Sylvester, of Co., H, 1st Me. Cavalry, formerly of Lincolnville, aged 36 years, 4 mos. and 26 days.

In San Francisco, Cal., June 1, Ira W. Linckin, son of Capt. Benj. Linckin, of Belfast, aged 38.

At the residence of his father, Ephraim Fletcher, Esq., in Lincolnville, April 21, Edward F. Fletcher, 1st Lieut. Co. G, 26th Regiment, Maine Volunteers, aged 26 years, 4 months and 15 days.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ROCKLAND.

Arrived.

June 30th, schs Arkansas, Thorndike, Portland; A Ames, Marston, Buston; Neponset, Snow, Salem; Corvo, Achorn. July 1st, schs S R Jameson, Vinalhaven for N Y; Pilot, Thompson, ——. 2d, schs Mary Brewer, Pearl, Boston; Delaware, Crockett, Vinalhaven for N Y; Brier, Gregory, ——. 3d, sch *R S Hodgdon*, Hall, Bangor. 4th, sch Maria Louisa, Robinson, Boston; bark E Williams, Perry, Dix Isle for Washington; schs Lizzie, Glover ——; Leader, Allen, N Y; E McLain, Bucklin, ——; bark G W Horton, Packard, Port Royal, S C; schs Victor, ——, Bangor for Augusta; Victor, Stover, Bluehill; Bloomer, ——, Hingham, Fishing; Concord, Kennedy, ——; St Lucar, Barnes, N York. 5th, scns Trader, Pratt, Boston; Charlotte Ann, Andrews, Boston. 6th, schs Alnomak, Shaw, Portsmouth; Massachusetts, Kenniston, Portland.

Sailed.

June 30th, sch I L Snow, Savage, N Y. July 5th, schs E Arcularius, Jackson, Halifax; Arkansas, Thorndike, Portland; James R. Miller, Gardiner; Victor, ——, Augusta; bark E Williams, Perry, Washington; schs Bedabeder, Kennedy, ——; Sea Serpent, Burton, Boston; S R Jameson, Jameson, N Y; Glide, Haskell, Boston; July, Andrews, Kennebec; Star, Keen, Flushing; Ned Sumter, Lord, N Y. 6th, schs Delaware, Crockett, N Y; Bay State, Torrey, N Y; Bloomer, ——, Fishing; Antelope, Morton, N Y; Albatross, Calderwood, Boston.

DISASTERS.

Sch Laura Frances, (of Rockland) Higgins, put into Louisburg, N S, 11th ult, leaky, and will have to discharge part, if not the whole, of her cargo of coal, before she can proceed.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

BOSTON—Ar July 4, brigs William A Dresser, (of Bangor) Hatch, Manzanilla 1st ult; Surf, (of Camden) Sweetland, New Orleans 14th ult, SW Pass 15th; Potomac, (of Searsport) Perkins, Vienna, Md; R S Hassell, (of Belfast) Hassell, Philadelphia.

HOLMES' HOLE—Ar July 4, schs Otis, Carle, and Mt Hope, Bonnay, Rockland for New York.

RICHMOND, Va—Sld July 2, sch Hardscrabble, Gregory, Boston.

SPOKEN.

June 24, lat 37, lon 79 45, brig L M Merritt, of Bucksport, from Trinidad for Philadelphia.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Ar at Halifax June 27th, barque Cephas Starrett, Gregory, Liverpool.

G. W. DRAKE & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO A. YOUNG,)

HAVING bought the entire stock of

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, Musical Instruments, &c.,

at a great discount from cost, take this method to inform the public that they will continue to sell the said stock at cost. We have commenced replenishing the stock and shall continue to sell all articles at prices which we guarantee shall be as *low as the lowest*, therefore we would advise all purchers to

Call at No. 1 Beethoven Block,

and examine our stock of BOOTS and SHOES and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

We have made such arrangements that we shall receive, weekly, from the factories in Portland, Lynn, Methuen and Boston fresh supplies of the best articles manufactured, as we are bound to keep the stock up to the demand of a generous public.

☞ LADIES, we have a lot of LYNN BOOTS which can't be beat by the C. O. D. Man. We should be pleased to fit each of you to a pair. *We warrant them.*

We are selling—

Men's Bogota Hats for	$1.25
" Cinnamon " "	1.50
" Chocolate " "	60
" Pedlers' " "	65
" Palm-leaf " "	15
Boys' " " "	10
Ladies' Serge Congress Boots for	2.00
" " " (Lynn) Boots for	2.50
Misses " Balmoral Boots for	1.75
" Calf Buckle Boots for	1.35
Children's Kid Balmoral Boots for	90
Men's Calf Boots for	5.00
" " Congress Boots for	3.50

DON'T FORGET THE NUMBER,

1 BEETHOVEN BLOCK,

Opposite the Washington House, Main Street.
Rockland, July 8, 1865. 29tf

Attention, Co. B, State Guards.

THE Officers and men of Company B, State Guards, will report at CITY HALL, Spring street, on SATURDAY next, (July 8th,) at 1 o'clock P. M. for pay.

Each man will deliver up his arms, equipments and ammunition, before he can receive pay.

Per Order,
O. G. HALL, *Clerk.*
Rockland, July 8, 1865. 1w29

Notice.

THIS is to certify that I have given my son, GEORGE LESLIE TITUS, his time from this date, to act and trade for himself. I shall not claim any of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

ELIJAH TITUS.

Witness:—E. E. WORTMAN.
Rockland, June 1, 1865. 3w*29

STATEMENT

OF THE

Waldoboro' National Bank,

For the Quarter Ending July 1, 1865.

DR.

Notes and Bills discounted,	$73,376 43
Due from the National Bank of Redemption, Boston,	27,952 84
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer, to secure circulating notes,	50,000 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of this Bank,	23,029 00
Cash on hand other National Banks,	1,100 00
Cash on hand State Banks and Checks,	6,231 59
Specie,	2,121 64
Other Lawful money,	6,000 00
	$189,811 71

CONTRA CR.

Capital Stock paid in,	$50,000 00
Circulating notes received from Comptroller,	28,500 00
Circulating notes, Waldoboro' Bank (State)	30,500 00
Individual Deposits,	71,723 80
Profit and Loss,	9,087 91
	$189,811 71

1w29 B. B. HASKELL, *Cashier.*

CONDITION

—OF THE—

Medomak National Bank of Waldoboro'

MONDAY MORNING, July 3, 1865.

DR.

Notes and Bills discounted,	$55,454 44
Due from National Banks,	15,603 24
U. S. Bonds deposited with the U. S. Treasury,	50,000 00
Medomak Bank Bills in the Bank,	30,763 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks,	1,206 00
Cash on hand in State Bank Bills and Checks,	8,565 97
Specie in the Bank,	2,551 87
Other lawful money,	3,593 00
	$167,680 52

CONTRA CR.

Capital Stock,	$50,000 00
Medomak Bank Notes,	65,600 00
Individual Deposits,	47,966 66
Dividends unpaid,	465 00
Profit and Loss,	3,648 86
	$167,680 52

3w29 GEORGE ALLEN, Cashier.

For Sale or Lease,

IF unsold by the **1st day of next September**, one of the most desirably located and best Houses in the city of Rockland,—the shire town of the County of Knox—the residence of the subscriber.

It is situated on the corner of Cross and Maple streets, and has connected therewith one acre and one half of land. House 32 x 42, with basement story. Ell 20 x 30½, containing in all seventeen finished rooms, together with one large Dining Hall, Wash Room—hot and cold water—Bath Room, Water Closet, Gas Fixtures and Water Pipes.

House and Furnaces in good condition.

Barn 20 x 48—Carriage House 20 x 25.

This House is well adapted in its location, being with in five minutes walk of the Post-office and the main business street, and in all its arrangements, for a Genteel Boarding-house or Hotel, at the will of the purchaser or lessee. Terms of sale or lease will be found exceedingly reasonable. The House can be inspected at any time, and all inquiries relating thereto answered on application to

CALEB P. EESSENDEN, or
SAMUEL C. FESSENDEN.
Rockland, July 8, 1865. 2m29

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE SECRET SERVICE, THE FIELD, THE DUNGEON, AND THE ESCAPE,

BY ALBERT D. RICHARDSON,

N. Y. Tribune Correspondent.

The most interesting and exciting book ever published, embracing Mr. Richardson's unparalleled experience for four years: travelling through the South in the secret service of the "Tribune" at the outbreak of the war; with our armies and fleets, both East and West, during the first two years of the Rebellion; his thrilling capture; his confinement for twenty months in seven different rebel prisons; his escape, and almost miraculous journey by night of nearly 400 miles. It will abound in stirring events, and contain more of the fact, incident, and romance of the war than any other work yet published.

Teachers, ladies, energetic young men, and especially returned and disabled officers and soldiers, in want of profitable employment, will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition. We have agents clearing $150 per month, which we will prove to any doubting applicant. Send for circulars. Address AMERICAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, Hartford, Conn. SCRANTON & BURR, Agents. 4w*29

O. G. HALL,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
Pillsbury Block, Opp. Thorndike Hotel.
ROCKLAND, MAINE.
Rockland, January 21, 1865. 2ly

Maine War-Claim Association.

ESTABLISHED OCTOBER, 1862.

For the Collection of Bounties and Pensions and the Back Pay of Deceased Soldiers and Sailors.

PRIZE MONEY PROMPTLY COLLECTED AT REASONABLE RATES.

BRANCH OFFICE AT ROCKLAND.

OLIVER G. HALL, Ass't Actuary.
Rockland, January 1, 1865. 3tf

One Horse UNION MOWER.

THE Union One Horse Mower has now been in use THREE SEASONS, and from actual use and operation in the field, has proved itself a thoroughly practical One Horse Mower, and we say to all Farmers who keep but one horse, and are intending to purchase a One Horse Mowing Machine, the

UNION MOWER

IS THE MACHINE FOR THEM!

It is of EASIER DRAFT, and the height of cut can be adjusted at pleasure, which CANNOT BE DONE WITH ANY OTHER MACHINE.

Please call and examine before purchasing other machines.

J. P. WISE.
Rockland, June 28, 1865. 28tf

Oranges, Lemons,

AND Bonds Butter Crackers, just the things for the **4th.** For sale by

R. M. PILLSBURY.
Rockland, June 24, 1865. 3w*27

From New York.

A Splendid Assortment of

Mantilla Ornaments.

SIMONTON BROTHERS.
Rockland, June 10, 1865. 25tf

BAY VIEW HOUSE,

CAMDEN,

WELL known as the most delightful watering place in the State, is now open for permanent and transient boarders. The attractions for Families and Tourists during the hot season are not excelled in New England. Pleasure parties from neighboring towns will find this a desirable place for amusement.

Connected with the house is a good Livery Stable, Billiard and Bowling Saloons. Facilities for Sea Bathing and Fishing are unsurpassed.

CUSHING & JOHNSTON, *Proprietors.*
Camden, July 1, 1865. 28tf

FOR SALE.

THE GRANITE HOUSE and land on which it stands, situated on Main Street, in the city of Rockland, known as the AMES HOUSE.

Also, about thirty acres of very heavy old growth wood-land, situated in the town of Warren, on the Oyster river stream and near where the powder mill was first located.

For further particulars enquire of
C. R. MALLARD, Rockland, or
BEDER FALES, Thomaston.
July 1, 1855. 3w28

June 21, 1865.

CHEERING NEWS

FOR

THOSE IN SEARCH OF

Dry Goods Cheap!

—o—

E. BARRETT,

WOULD say to all his old friends in town, and surrounding towns, that he will offer his

IMMENSE STOCK

at SUCH LOW PRICES from date to the first day of September, that no one will justly leave his store dissatified with his prices, or empty-handed. As he has just returned, for the third time in six weeks, from the Western Market, and ADDED LARGELY to his stock each time, and as he always keeps the LARGEST STOCK and

Most Extensive Variety

in town, he does not feel it necessary to particularize.

☞ TAKE NOTICE!—This stock *must and will be CLOSED OUT*, if possible, to make room for the

Largest and Cheapest Stock

in this market, in order to commence the FALL CAMPAIGN in the ascendant.

☞ RARE BARGAINS WILL BE OFFERED. ☜

No. 1 Berry Block.

E. BARRETT.
Rockland, June 23, 1865. 8w27

GUNS AND PISTOLS.

A NEW STOCK of the above goods just received consisting of

Double and Single Guns,

REVOLVING AND SINGLE PISTOLS.

AMMUNITION of all description.

Fiching Tackle, Fancy Goods, &c., at

WM. J. BOND'S,
4w27 No. 4 Spear Block.

L. W. HOWES,

Counsellor at Law,

ROCKLAND, MAINE,

Strict attention given to Probate matters, collecting debts, Conveyancing, &c.,—in connection with other business. 27tf

Cotton Warp

FOR $3.75 per Bunch. Just received and for sale by KIMBALL & INGRAHAM.
June 24, 1865. 27tf

Japan Tea

OF Fine Flavor. For sale by KIMBALL & INGRAHAM.
June 24, 1865. 27tf

Amber Syrup.

AN Excellent Article. For sale by KIMBALL & INGRAHAM.
June 24, 1865. 27tf

Genuine Virginia Tobacco.

A CHOICE ARTICLE. For sale by KIMBALL & INGRAHAM.
June 24, 1865. 27tf

Paints! Paints!!

FRESH Ground, White Leads and Pure Boiled and Raw Oil. For sale by KIMBALL & INGRAHAM.
June 24, 1865. 27tf

Black Varnish.

FOR Vessels' use and Iron Work. For sale by KIMBALL & INGRAHAM.
June 24, 1865. 27tf

I. X. L.

FIRE WORKS

OF all descriptions, at wholesale and retail at BOND'S,
2w27 No. 4 Spear Block.

KNIFFIN'S

ONE HORSE MOWER.

THE above named machine, patented and used last season, is the easiest on draft, and the simplest in its construction, of any machine in use, is proved to be the best machine of any in the market. The subscriber has them on sale at his residence in Thomaston and also at the

Hardware Store of J. C. LIBBY & SON,

Custom House, Block, Rockland.

H. H. MONROE, *Agent.*
Rockland, June 24, 1865. 4w27

Bone Meal for Cattle,

JUST received at

A. R. LEIGHTON'S,
4w*27 At the Brook.

For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his two-story double tenement Dwelling House with ell, situated on Park Street, a few steps west of Union Street, only five minutes walk from the Post office. The house is in good order within and without, with good cellar and out buildings and is supplied with the Chicawauka water. Each tenement contains eleven rooms. Terms made known on application.

HENRY H. ULMER.
Rockland, June 22, 1865. 3w27

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to license from the Probate Court for the County of Knox, I shall sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, in Hope, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of July next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., so much of the real estate of Benjamin Athearn, deceased, including the reversion of the Widow's dower therein, as will produce the sum of four hundred dollars, with incidental charges.

WM. A. ATHEARN, *Administrator.*
Hope, June 20, 1865. 3w27

J. Wakefield & Co.

JUST R

ONCE MORE!

Hawking and Peddling!

TO THE READERS OF THE BANGOR DAILY WHIG AND COURIER:

It appears that the communication of "P." and the answer to the same, in the Boston Daily Advertiser, has called out an article in the Bangor Daily Whig and Courier of May 30th, from "A Merchant of Bangor," who pitches into the "Merchant of Boston" as follows: "I wish to denounce some of his statements, and inform said Merchant that an article *more heavily shaded with truth than his* would have a greater effect upon the business community in this vicinity. I should judge from the *style* of this 'Boston Merchant's' communication, that *he* is not one of *that class of Boston Merchants* appealed to in the letter of the Bangor correspondent, 'P,' viz., 'The regular and honorable Merchants of Boston.'"

Now, to begin with, as *guessing* seems to be the order of the day, allow the "Boston Merchant" to say that "I should judge, from the *style* of THIS Bangor Merchant's communication," that *he* is one of the signers to the Bangor circular, and is a *Wholesale Dealer*, and VERY LIKELY a Boot and Shoe Dealer. (For further particulars see Book of J. O. B.) If so, then his devotion to the interests of the *poor defenceless Retailers* of Maine, who, according to his ideas, get imposed upon by the SAMPLE VILLAINS, SMACKS A LITTLE *of self interest*, and HIS is not so *pure* and *disinterested* a regard for the welfare of the retailers as he would have us suppose. Now that *the people and retailers* of Maine have taken hold of this matter, and the tide of censure has turned *rather strong* on the *Bangor Signers*, the 'Merchant of Boston" can bear the doubt of his being "regular and honorable," without a *large amount of suffering*, on the ground of "let those laugh who win."

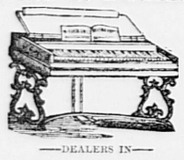
The complaint about "any quantity of 'young squirts,' with which the country is flooded, and who generally sell goods on commission," and similar statements, are the *great staple* ARGUMENTS of ALL *the articles* written *to justify* the driving out from Maine of *everybody with samples*. *Sensible men* are not so easily *imposed upon* by "YOUNG SQUIRTS," and UNTIL the *Retailers of Maine themselves ask protection by law*, there will be but little PROOF that the "Bangor Merchant's" assertion is correct, that the retailers "*may be swindled and humbugged without mercy*" by the numerous scallywags and broken-down merchants who cannot command a respectable situation at home." The "Boston Merchant" has a better opinion of the Retailers of Maine than to suppose them to be such *flats*, ready to be fooled by everybody and any body, as described by the "Bangor Merchant;"—and is it not an insult to the intelligence of the Retailers of Maine to insinuate that they *cannot take care of themselves?* Now, *if such* a state of affairs COULD EXIST, is not the remedy *so plain*, that whether the swindlers *with samples* were from *Bangor* or elsewhere, would not the Retailers act under the simplest rules of common sense, to *refuse to buy or order* of the 'young squirts" unless they could produce *satisfactory evidence* that they *represent responsible houses*.

Finally, the *finishing touch* is put on to the whole communication by the statement about "counter-jumpers who never understood the first rudiments of commercial transactions, *with which the country is infested*." Yes, you ignorant counter-jumpers! YOU HAVE worried a good, worthy, and *very wise* "Bangor Merchant" into a REGULAR RUDIMENTAL MUDDLE, and he DON'T WANT the State of Maine "infested with commercial transactions" or "rudiments," unless the *runners* get their inspiration and samples from Bangor, and then *it's all right to rudiment into any body* SHODDY SHOES or any other kind of property *made holy* under sanction of the Hawkers and Peddlers Act, chap 44.

But suppose we change this subject, which may be getting tiresome, to one that is *always refreshing to the people*, viz., the C—O—D STAMP and the good things that are secured to all who have faith in its promises, and see that the *stamps are on all the shoes they buy*. This Stamp is one of the *troubles that worry* the Bangor Clique. The people of Maine like them *too well* for the benefit of the Bangor jobbers, SOME of whom Buy the LEAVINGS AND THIRD QUALITIES OF GOODS THAT THE C—O—D Man will not accept from the manufacturers. In fact, this is the PRINCIPLE REASON for the ENFORCEMENT of the *Hawkers and Peddlers Act*, for *since good warranted* GOODS HAVE BEEN LARGELY INTRODUCED INTO MAINE, the MISERABLE SHODDY sent out from Bangor *don't sell so well!!!* Retailers of Maine, SEND IN YOUR ORDERS, OR CALL when you come to Boston, unless the Bangor jobbers get an amendment passed to chapter 44, that "no man shall be allowed to leave the State by any boat or railroad, who intends to *take money out of the State* to buy any goods not owned by men five years resident in the State of Maine." — Thanking the *People and Dealers* of Maine for the *doubling up* of their custom since the "Bangor Merchants" exhibited their *whole-souled and liberal policy of "live and let live,"* the subscriber is determined to stand by the people of Maine and give them his warranted goods at *reduced prices. Don't fail to demand a new pair* in every case where your boots and shoes prove defective, if not worn to that extent that it would be *unreasonable* to expect a new pair, and the C—O—D Man will *give the same* to the Retailer who takes them back from you.

HENRY DAMON,
18, 20, & 22 Milk St., Boston.
June 10, 1865. 6w25

LYFORD & BULLARD,



—DEALERS IN—

Pianofortes, Organs, Eolians,

Melodeons, Melophines and Seraphines,

WAREROOM AT

J. Wakefield & Co.'s Bookstore,

KIMBALL BLOCK, ROCKLAND.

☞ Pianos and Melodeons Tuned and Repaired in the best manner.

A. LYFORD. M. B. BULLARD.
Rockland, May 27, 1865. 4w23

MERCHANT & CARMAN,

Shipping & Commission Merchants,

88 Wall Street, New York.

STEPHEN L. MERCHANT. JESSE S. CARMAN.

VESSELS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS PROCURED.

—Agents for the—

Pacific Mail Steamship Comp'y,

To negotiate

COAL CHARTERS

To Aspinwall, Panama, Acapulco and San Francisco.

CARMAN & MERCHANT,

NO. 424 SOUTH DELAWARE AVENUE,

PHILADELPHIA.

Government Aspinwall,

—AND—

EASTERN COAL CHARTERS

☞Consignments solicited.

AGENTS IN PHILADELPHIA FOR THE

New Bedford Copper Company

CASH PAID FOR

OLD METALS.

Insurance effected in first class offices on Vessels Cargoes and Freights, free of charge.

March 25, 1865. 14tf

Treasury Department.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, May 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE GEORGES NATIONAL BANK, of Thomaston," in the town of Thomaston, in the County of Knox and State of Maine, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act:

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE GEORGES NATIONAL BANK, of Thomaston, in the town of Thomaston, in the County of Knox and State of Maine, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In Testimony Whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this Fifteenth day of May 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of Currency.
2m22

Warren Factory Goods.

A FRESH STACK of those most desirable GOODS just received and constantly on hand, consisting of

Yarns, Heavy Flannels, Satinetts, and Cassimeres,

which I will sell at Wholesale or Retail at the same prices as they are sold at the factory.

Cash Paid for Wool or Goods Exchanged.

W. O. FULLER, AGENT,
Spear Block.
Rockland, Jan. 1, 1864. 3tf

Net Twine.

COTTON Net Twine and Trawl Gangings, of the best quality, at the Brook.
20 H. H. CRIE.

New and Choice Sheet Music.

The Golden Ring. Scotch Ballad. 30
"O, Jamie, where's the golden ring,
And where's the necklace rare,
And where's the pretty velvet string
To tie my raven hair."

I hear the Wee Bird Singing. 30
Both of the above songs are by *Geo. Linley*. Arr. by *Thos. Ryan*, sung at the concerts of the Mendelssohn Quintette Club, and great favorites.

Where the Willow Weepeth.* *L. H. Gurney.* 30

Move my Arm-chair, Dearest Mother. *Wilmarth.* 30

Move my arm-chair, dearest mother,
In the sunshine bright and strong,
For the world is fading, mother,
I shall not be with you long.

My Sister dear, remember me. Edward Everett's Song. Set to music by *Lesta Vese*, 30

Radieuse. Grand Valse de Concert a 4 Mains par *Seven Octaves.* 1.50

Orfa. Grand Polka pour le Piano, par *Seven Octaves.* 60

O Whisper what thou feelest. Fantasie de Salon, par *E. Hoffman.* 75

The Partridge Polka Characterisque, by *Koppitz.* 40

The above sent post-paid, on receipt of price. Oilver Ditson & Co., Publishers, Boston.

For sale by O. S. ANDREWS. 26tf

May 25, 1865.

RECEIVED THIS DAY

A FULL LINE OF

DESIRABLE CLOAKING GOODS

IN DESIRABLE SHADES.

Also, Plain and Rept

BLACK SILKS,

in wide and heavy goods desirable for outside Garments.

The above goods were bought at the low price of Gold and will be sold cheap by the yard, or made up to order in the LATEST STYLES and at the lowest prices.

A Large Stock of Garments

Constantly on hand and for sale very cheap.

E. B. MAYO,
Successor to MAYO & KALER.
Rockland, May 25, 1864. 23tf

FROM NEW YORK.

Gros Grain and Taffeta

BLACK SILKS,

Just the article for

Ladies' Summer Garments,

For sale low at

SIMONTON BROTHERS.

Rockland, June 10, 1865. 25tf

NEW ENGLAND
Screw Steamship Company.

SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.

The Splendid and fast sailing Steamships "CHESAPEAKE," Capt. *Sherwood*, and "FRANCONIA," CAPTAIN SHERWOOD, will until further notice run as follows:

Leaves Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M. and Pier 9, North River, New York, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

These vessels are fitted up with fine accommodations for passengers, making this the most speedy, safe and comfortable route for travellers between New York and Maine. Passage, with State Room, $6.00. Cabin passage $5.00. Meals extra.

Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebec, Bangor, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John.

Shippers are requested to send their Freight to the steamers as early as 3 P. M., on the day that they leave Portland.

For Freight or Passage apply to
EMERY & FOX, Brown's Wharf, Portland.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No 33 West Street, N. Y.
June 2, 1865. 24tf

Sanford's Independent Line.

OUTSIDE ROUTE.

FROM BANGOR TO BOSTON.

The large, staunch, new Steamer

KATAHDIN.—CAPT. J. P. JOHNSON,

Will leave Bangor for Boston, and intermediate landings on the river, every Monday and Thursday at 11 o'clock, A. M., arriving at Rockland at about 5 o'clock, P. M.

RETURNING.—Leaves Foster's Wharf, Boston, for Bangor and intermediate landings on the river, every Tuesday and Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock, arriving at Rockland every Wednesday and Saturday morning, at about 5 o'clock.

M. W. FARWELL, *Agent.*
Agent's Office at the Police Court Room, Berry Block.
Rockland, April 29, 1865. 8m18

INSIDE LINE.

Portland and Penobscot River.

Three Trips A Week.

THE New and fast going steamer REGULATOR, Capt. W. H. MOWER, will commence her summer arrangement, MONDAY, April 24. Leaving Railroad Wharf, foot of State Street, Portland, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings at 10 o'clock.

Returning, will leave Bangor every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 6 o'clock.

Passengers ticketed through, to and from Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Salem and Lynn.

For Freight or Passage apply to
WALTER TOLMAN, Agent.
Office corner of Main and Limerock Streets.
March 17. 13tf

THE
Clipper Mowing & Reaping Machines

ARE adapted to every variety of surface, and to cutting every kind of grass.

They are lighter in weight and draft, and more perfect in cutting than any other machine in market.

The height of cut can be varied by the driver while the machine is in motion, and without leaving his seat.

They are simple, durable and not liable to get out of order.

The One-Horse Mower can be drawn by one horse as easily as the ordinary two-horse machines by two horses.

All kinds of Agricultural Implements, Seeds and Fertilizers constantly on hand. Send for circulars.

R. H. ALLEN & CO.
4w25 189 and 191 Water Street, New York.

DR. R. BAYNES,

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

And Surgeon Dentist.

Over 17 years experience in Homœopathy.
Thomaston, March 6, 1864. 12tf

AMERICAN HOUSE,

Corner of Fore and Lime Streets,

PORTLAND, Me.

W. M. LEWIS, PROPRIETOR,
Rockland, May 12, 1865. 21tf

P. F. SCHLICKER,

SHIP BROKER

AND

Commission Merchant,

NORFOLK, VA. 3m18

JOHN S. INGRAHAM,

SHIP BROKER

—AND—

Commission Merchant,

NO. 26 SOUTH STREET,

NEW YORK.

Charters procured—Business punctually attended to.
October 22, 1864. 44tf

Accounts and Claims.

THE Joint Standing Committee on Accounts and Claims, will be in session, at the CITY ROOMS in Berry Block, on the last SATURDAY of each month, from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and from 1 to 5 o'clock P. M. Bills for approval may be left at the Treasurer's office.

JAMES WALSH, T. W. HIX, E. E. WORTMAN, } *Committee on Accounts and Claims.*
Rockland, April 29, 1865. 18tf

HARRIS BROTHERS,

Wholesale Grocers,

No 94 Commercial Street,

HEAD OF PORTLAND PIER,

ALBION F. HARRIS, BENJ. F. HARRIS, } PORTLAND.
May 12, 1865. 6m*21

Sea Foam Yeast Cakes.

A SUPERIOR article for making Bread, with directions. At
W. O. FULLER'S

WING'S

Vegetable Anti-bilious Pills

ARE the surest cure for Dyspepsia, Jaundice, *and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the LIVER* and Biliary organs; among which may be mentioned, Sick-headache, Nervous Headache, pain in the side, stomach or shoulders, and many other complaints, which either destroy life or its enjoyment. The remarkable and unparalelled success which has attended the use of these Pills for the complaints above mentioned, has caused them to meet with a quick and extensive sale, which has not been equalled by any of the most popular remedies known to the public. Concurring with this statement, Mr. C. P. BRANCH, Apothecary, Gardiner, Me., says: "I sell more of Wing's Pills than of any other kind."

EDMUND DANA, Apothecary, Wiscassett, Me., says: "The sale of your Pills is steadily increasing, and I find our own folks prefer them to any other pill."

Mr. BROWN, Apothecary, Damariscotta, Me., says: "This the common remark here, that they do all they are recommended to do."

Dr. Anderson, of Bath, knowing the properties of these pills, recommends them in all bilious derangements, such as costiveness, piles, dyspepsia, diarrhea, &c. There are those in almost every part of the country, who, for months and even years, have been intense sufferers from sickness and pain, that have been relieved by the use of Wing's Pills, when all previous efforts for a cure had failed them, and many of them have kindly and sincerely given their testimony to the public, so that others that suffer from disease as they have suffered, may with them them share the benefits of this successful remedy.

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, &c.

For the good of the afflicted, I would say that I have been afflicted for over forty years with pain in my side, indigestion, and frequently vomitings, and also symptoms of palsy, which had baffled the skill of physicians. I have received a permanent cure, by the use of some three boxes of Dr. Wing's Anti-bilious pills. It is now 18 months since I was cured.

Farmington, Me. EUNICE DAVIS.

Mr. SAMUEL LANE, proprietor of the Kennebec House, Gardiner, Me., says: "Dr. Wing, your pills have cured me of Jaundice and Liver complaint, with which I had been wearing out for several years; and I find them, both for myself and family, superior to any medicine we ever used.

Sick-Headache.

The first thing I can remember was sick-headache. For seven years I had not been able to do my own work. I had procured the advice of the best physicians, and treatment, but all seemed to be useless. Finally, my husband procured for me some of Wing's Anti-bilious Pills, and on taking them, my head was soon settled, my blood began to circulate more equally, and my general health to rapidly improve; and for more than a year my health has been good and my head free from pain.

Rumford, Me. MABEL THOMPSON.

Sold at retail by apothecaries generally; and wholesale by GEORGE C. GOODWIN,
38 Hanover St., Boston.
February 18, 1865. 1y8

THE UNION MOWER!

At Reduced Prices

OFFICE OF THE UNION MOWER,
42 EXCHANGE ST., WORCESTER,
May 24, 1865.

To the Farmers of Knox and Lincoln Counties:

IN order to place the Union Mower within the reach of all, and at the same time render the price as satisfactory to you as the practical operation of the machine in the field is superior to all others, I have reduced the price so that all who intend to have a mower for this season can now purchase at the reduced prices.

At the Fair of the New England Agricultural Society, held at Springfield, Mass., Sept. 1864, the premium of $25, offered for the best mowing machine, was awarded to the Union Mower, although it was brought into competition with all the leading machines in the country. The demand was such for the past two years that hundreds in Maine could not get them.

Particular attention is called to the

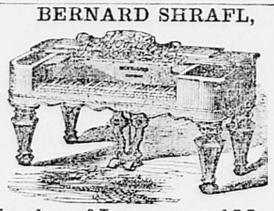
Whitcomb Riding Horse-Rake,

with and without wheels.

To avoid delay in the delivery of machines, farmers should send in their orders as soon as the 15th of June in order to secure a machine for the present season.

THOS. H. DODGE, *Proprietor.*
JOHN P. WISE, General Agent,
For Knox and Lincoln Counties.
June 2, 1865. 24tf

BERNARD SHRAFL,



Teacher of Instrumental Music,

AND THE

GERMAN LANGUAGE,

RANKIN STREET,.....ROCKLAND, ME.

Post Office Address, Box 446.

Music Lessons, - - $15 per Term.

He has also the pleasure of announcing to the people of Rockland and vicinity that he is the authorized Agent of Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS celebrated Pianos, and W. P. EMERSON'S & JAMES W. VOSE'S superior overstrung Pianos. These instruments are all made throughout, from the best seasoned material, perfect in every respect, with all the modern improvements in it; warranted for the term of five years. He is enabled therefore to sell any kind or size of instruments of the above named makers at as low a price, delivered to the house, as they can be bought in Boston at the warerooms.—Those desirous of purchasing a good perfect Piano will do well to consult him before buying elsewhere, as they can save money by doing so. Also Agent of Cheney's celebrated Melodeons & Parlor Organs.

Rockland, Dec. 24, 1863. 1tf

SPRING AND SUMMER

MILLINERY

AND ALL KINDS OF

FANCY GOODS,

At H. HATCH'S,

No. 4 Perry Block, Lime Rock Street,

Where he is opening a splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY,

And Fancy Goods,

All New and Fresh from Boston and New York Markets.

Straw, Fancy and Mourning Bonnets,

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, LACES and EDGINGS.

A large and elegant assortment of

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

Knitting YARNS, Zephyr and German Worsteds.

A full assortment of

SHETLAND AND HOOD YARNS,

Embroidering Materials,

Such as FLANNEL, SADLERS and EMBROIDERING SILK, Tambo, Moravian and Nun's Cotton, Linen Floss, Gold Braid, Gold and Silver Bullion, and other small articles too numerous to mention.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN HAIR WORK,

of the best manufacture in the United States.

BONNETS BLEACHED AND PRESSED.

☞ The subscriber, grateful that his persistent efforts to merit a remunerative patronage for his establishment has been so liberally met by this community, still cherishes the hope that continued efforts to present desirable articles at low prices will ensure for him a continued increase of patronage.

HIRAM HATCH.
Rockland, April 29, 1865. 19tf

For the Hot Weather.

BEER POWDERS

Nothing Better or Cheaper in the Market.

COSTS BUT A TRIFLE MORE THAN GINGER DRINK, and is much better for the blood. Put up only by the

American Beer Powder Company,

THOMASTON, MAINE,

In neat half-pound paper boxes. Call on your Grocer and get a box.

All orders promptly filled. Agents wanted to go West and South to whom liberal commissions will be offered.

Thomaston, June 10, 1865. 25tf

JOHN F. CABLES,

Licensed Auctioneer,

WILL hold himself in readiness to attend sales, and answer all orders for his services, in the city, or elsewhere where there is no auctioneer duly licensed and appointed.

Rockland, April 1, 1865. 15tf

Manila Warp,

AND Lobster Twine, at the Brook.
20 H. H. CRIE.

Paints.

LINSEED and Pogie Oils. English and Common Leads, &c., at the Brook.
20 H. H. CRIE.

Lines, Lines.

COTTON and Hemp Fish Lines, cheap, at the Brook.
20 H. H. CRIE.

Iron and Steel, Spikes,

NAILS, &c., &c., at the Brook.
20 H. H. CRIE.

"OLD AUNT CONANTS"

HONEY

WORM SYRUP.

CHILDREN LOVE IT.—IT IS SAFE AND SURE, FOR WORMS AND GENTLE PHYSIC.

Symptoms.

Pale countenance, or red spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes are dull, itching or bleeding from the nose, starting in sleep, grinding the teeth, swelling of the upper lip, swelled belly, bad breath, short breath, variable appetite, great thirst, pains in the bowels and side, dry cough, variable pulse, palpitation of the heart, swoonings, drowsiness, cold sweats, palsey, fits, nausea, vomiting, &c. For sale by

F. G. COOK,
City Drug Store, Rockland, Me.,
To whom all orders should be addressed. 20tf

Clock's Hair Restorer,

AT
52tf COOK'S City Drug Store.

Sambuci Wine,

AT
52tf COOK'S City Drug Store.

Patent Medicines.

A large and varied stock of Patent Medicines, at
52tf COOK'S City Drug Store.

For the Sick.

CONCENTRATED Fruit Wine, made without fermentation. For sale at
52tf COOK'S City Drug Store.

Lozenges, Lozenges,

AT Wholesale.
52tf COOK'S City Drug Store.

ÆTNA

FIRE INSURANCE CO.

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Incorporated in 1819. *Charter Perpetual.*

ASSETS JANUARY 1st, 1865,

Nearly $4,000,000.

THOMAS A. ALEXANDER, *President.*
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, *Secretary.*

The subscribers having been appointed agents for the above OLD AND RELIABLE COMPANY for

Knox County and Vicinity,

will issue and renew Polices on all Insurable Property at equitable rates.

Losses adjusted and promptly paid at this Agency.

E. H. & G. W. COCHRAN, *Agents.*
24tf Berry Block, Rockland, Maine.

CARPETINGS!

CARPETINGS,

CARPETINGS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

RECEIVED THIS MORNING,

—AT—

SIMONTON BROTHERS,

No. 4 Berry Block.

Rockland, May 18, 1865. 22tf

DOWNFALL IN PRICES

—OF—

DRY GOODS!

Received this Day,

A Large and desirable Assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Bought for Cash!

—AT—

LOW PRICES, GIVE US A CALL,

AND WILL BE SOLD AT

Great Bargains!

E. B. MAYO,

12tf Successor to MAYO & KALER, Corner Store, Pillsbury Block.

TO SHIP BUILDERS.

P. S. & J. B. HUCKINS.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Ship Timber, and Plank.

Have for sale at their wharf

CENTRAL SQUARE, EAST BOSTON,

250,000 Locust and Oak Treenails.
2,000 Hackmatack Knees, planed.

—ALSO—

White Oak Plank and Timber, Chestnut Boards and Plank, White Pine Deck-plank, &c.

☞Particular attention paid to furnishing OAK PLANK by the Cargo.

February 10, 1865. 6m8

GREAT

EXCITEMENT

—AT—

SIMONTON BROTHERS!

DRY GOODS

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE

AUCTION SALE

IN BOSTON!

OUR ENTIRE STOCK

MARKED DOWN

TO CORRESPOND WITH THE

GREAT DECLINE!

A Splendid Stock of

CLOAKS,

To be Sold without regard to Cost.

Now is the time to buy if you wish

TO SAVE FROM $5 TO $10

ON A CLOAK!

A LARGE LOT OF

WOOL FLANNELS

which will be sold at prices

That Defy Competition!

—ALSO—

Carpetings

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

SELLING VERY CHEAP.

SIMONTON BROTHERS,

No. 4, Berry Block,

ROCKLAND, MAINE.

E. B. MAYO,
(Successor to MAYO & KALER.)
DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Corner Store, Pillsbury Block, Main St.

Rockland, Sept. 30, 1864. EBEN B. MAYO. 41tf

SIMONTON BROTHERS.

DEALERS IN

Silks, Dress Goods,

SHAWLS, WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LINENS, TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.,

Cloakings and Cloaks.

—ALSO.—

CARPETS & FEATHERS.

No. 4 BERRY'S BLOCK.
Rockland, May 13, 1864. 21tf

WILDES' HOTEL,

NO. 46 ELM STREET,

BOSTON.

G. W. WHITTEMORE, PROPRIETOR.
November 7, 1862. 45tf

WASHINGTON HOUSE,

Main St., Rockland, Me,

MRS. M. L. IRONS,

Having renovated, repaired and refurnished the house heretofore known as the *Commercial House*, is now prepared to accomodate the traveling public or transient boarders on the most reasonable terms.—Stages leave this house daily for Bath, Bangor and Augusta.

Rockland, July 30, 1864. 32tf

E. P. CHASE,

DENTIST,

Office in Wilson & White's Block,

ROCKLAND MAINE.

Artificial Teeth inserted and warranted to give satisfaction in every respect. All operations performed on the natural teeth, in the most skillful manner.

Rockland February 4, 1865, 7tf

DR. J. ESTEN,

Hoœopathic Physician.

Office in Wilson & White's Block,

ROCKLAND, Me.

RESIDENCE on Water Street, first house north of A. C. Spalding's.

Rockland, June 5, 1860. 24tf

GEO. W. FRENCH,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law,

—AND—

AUTHORIZED AGENT TO PROCURE BOUNTIES, PENSIONS, ARREARS OF PAY AND PRIZE CLAIMS.

Thomaston, Me.

O. G. HALL,

Attorney at Law,

Pillsbury Block, Opp. Thorndike Hotel.

ROCKLAND, MAINE.

Rockland, January 21, 1865. 2ly

A. S. RICE,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law.

Corner Lime Rock and Main Streets.

ROCKLAND, ME.

Particular attention given to Probate business.

Rockland, Jan 1, 1865. 3tf

A. S. RICE,

U. S. LICENSED AGENT,

FOR THE COLLECTION OF

PRIZE CLAIMS,

Corner Lime Rock and Main Streets.

ROCKLAND, ME.

January 20, 1865. 5tf

Maine War-Claim Association.

ESTABLISHED OCTOBER, 1862.

For the Collection of Bounties and Pensions and the Back Pay of Deceased Soldiers and Sailors.

PAY DUE PRISONERS OF WAR SECURED FOR WIVES, DEPENDENT MOTHERS, &c.

BRANCH OFFICE AT ROCKLAND.

OLIVER G. HALL, Ass't Actuary.

Rockland, January 1, 1865. 3tf

WILLIAM BEATTIE,

Counsellor and Attorney at Law,

WILSON & WHITE'S BLOCK,

37tf ROCKLAND MAINE.

HORATIO N. KEENE,

(Successor to E. W. Bartlett,)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS,

AND OVER-SHOES,

Sole Leather, Wax Leather, French and American Calf Skins.

LININGS, BINDINGS, KID AND GOAT STOCK, Rubber Goring, Shoe Duck, Pegs, Lasts, Shoe Nails, and Shoe Tools of all kinds.

At the Brook, Main Street,

ROCKLAND, ME,

January 2, 1864. 2tf

GOLD, SILVER

—AND—

COIN DRAFTS.

HIGHEST CASH PREMIUM paid for the above by

GEO. TOLMAN,
37tf Snow's Block, Corner Main and Spring Sts.

S. W. LAUGHTON,

U. S. Deputy Marshal,

—AND—

Sheriff of Knox County, Me.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS,.....ROCKLAND, ME.

Deputy Sheriffs.

NAHUM THURSTON, UNION.
JAMES LINCOLN, WASHINGTON.
HANSON ANDREWS, ROCKPORT.
WM. J. BUNKER, THOMASTON.
February 4, 1865. 7tl

GEO. W. WHITE,

LICENSED CONVEYANCER,

At the Register of Deeds Office, Pillsbury Block, Rockland, Maine.

Rockland, Feb. 4, 1864. 7t

BERRY & SMITH'S

Livery Stable.

LIME ROCK ST., ROCKLAND, ME.

Any style of team for any purpose can be furnished promptly.

Coaches are run to all the Boats and Public Houses.

Particular attention is given to furnishing teams and Coaches for funerals.

Also, Books kept at this office for the different Stage Lines.

Rockland, Sept. 30, 1864. 40tf

R. W. MESSER,

DEALER IN

Corn, Flour, Beef,

PORK, LARD, BUTTER, CHEESE,

Fish, Sugars, Molasses and Groceries,

of all kinds generally found in retail stores.

No. 4 Rankin Block.

Rockland, Dec. 16, 1864. 52tf

DYE-HOUSE.

Gregory Block, Front St., North End,

SLOCOMB BAKER PROPRIETOR.

Will Dye and Finish in the best manner,

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, &c.; Satins, Lustrings, Crape, Silk and Cotton Velvets, Plush, Lace Veils, Sewing Silk, Silk Crape, Worsted and Cotton Shawls, Yarn and Worsted; (High Colors for Lace Work, Carpets, &c.) Italian and French Crapes; Gloves, Hosiery, Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, Ribbons, &c. Also—Ladies' Dresses of every description; Gents' Coats, Pants Vests, &c.

Gents' Coats, Pants and Military Garments, Merino Shawls, Carpets, Table Cloths, &c., cleansed and finished.

GOODS can be left with GEORGE F. KALER, at MAYO & KALER'S.

Rockland, May 15, 1863. 21tf

Fish Barrels and Salt,

AT the Brook.
20 H. H. CRIE.

J. Wakefield & Co.,

JUST received **5000** Rolls HOUSE PAPER. 23tf

ARE YOU INSURED?

E. H. COCHRAN'S

FIRE, MARINE

—AND—

Life Insurance Agency.

BERRY BLOCK, ROCKLAND, MAINE.

E. H. COCHRAN will take risks on Dwelling Houses, Household Furniture, Stores, Stocks of Goods, Finishing Risks on buildings in process of construction, and all other insurable property, in the following companies, known to be safe and prompt in the adjustment of losses. Also, Marine Risks on Vessels, Freights and Cargoes.

Home Insurance Company.
New York City.
Paid up Capital $2,000,000. Assets $3,000,000.
CH. J. Martin, President.
A. F. Wilmarth, Vice Pres't. John McGee, Sec'y.

Ætna Fire Insurance Company.
Hartford Connecticut. Incorporated 1819
Paid up Capital $1,500,000. Assets over $2,000,000.
Thomas A. Alexander, Pres't. L. J. Hendee, Sec'y.

Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Co.
Springfield, Mass.
Paid up Capital $200,000. Assets $428,000.
Edmond Freeman, Pres't. Wm. Conner, Jr., Sec'y.

Lorillard Insurance Company.
New York City.
Paid up Capital $500,000. Assets $675,000.
Carlisle Norwood, Pres't. John C. Mills, Sec'y.

Western Massachusetts Insurance Co.
Pittsfield, Mass. Paid up Capital $200,000.
E. H. Kellog, Pres't. J. N. Dunham, Sec'y.

Union Fire Insurance Company.
Bangor, Maine.
Paid up Capital, $100,000.
George Stetson, Pres't. John S. Chadwick, Sec'y.

Maine Insurance Company.
Augusta, Maine. Paid up Capital $79,000.
John L. Cutler, Pres't. Joseph H. Williams, Sec'y.

Arctic Fire Insurance Company.
New York City.
Paid up Capital $500,000. Assets $585,00.
J. M. Smith, Pres't. Vincent Tilyon, Sec'y.

Metropolitan Insurance Company.
New York City.
Paid up Capital $300,000. Assets $542,000.
J. L. Graham, Pres't. John C. Goodridge, Sec'y.

New England Fire & Marine Insurance Co.
Hartford, Conn. Paid up Capital $200,000.
G. D. Jewett, Pres't. R. A. Johnson, Sec'y.

Home Insurance Company.
New Haven, Conn. Paid up Capital $500,000.
D. R. Saterlee, Pres't. Charles Wilson, Sec'y.

City Fire Insurance Company.
Hartford, Conn. Paid up Capital $250,000.

Hampden Insurance Company.
Springfield, Mass. Paid Capital $150,000.

Conway Insurance Company.
Boston, Mass. Paid Capital $150,000.

LIFE INSURANCE.

E. H. COCHRAN

Will effect Life insurance in the following sound companies, doing busines on the most approved plans, and offering inducements second to no other Companies.—Premiums may be paid quarterly, semi-annually, or yearly.

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.
Boston, Mass. Accumulated capital $1,200,000.

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co.
Hartford, Conn. Accumulated capital $3,000,000.
The above are the oldest Life Insurance companies in the United States. The insured participate in the profits.

Charter Oak Life Insurance Company.
Hartford, Conn. Capital and surplus $500,000.

Equitable Life Assurance Company.
New York City.
William C. Alexander, Pres't. Joseph W. Paine, Sec'y.

E. H. COCHRAN,
Life and Fire Insurance Agent, Rockland.
Rockland, Dec. 12, 1863. 51tf

Milliners, Attention.

ROCKLAND

BONNET BLEACHERY

I NOW take this method to inform my Customers, Milliners and the public generally that I am still at the old place and have engaged some of the very best workmen that New England can produce, also experienced Straw Sewers; and having obtained new and valuable receipts for Bleaching, I am now prepared to do all kinds of work, such as

BLEACHING, PRESSING AND COLORING

Hats & Bonnets,

and as no pains will be spared to meet the demands of my Customers, my work will be done with neatness and despatch, I therefore feel confident that all work entrusted to me will give entire satisfaction, and as I am manufacturing my own blocks, I wish to say to those wanting the latest styles of bonnet or hat blocks they can be furnished at very short notice, at my place or at HIRAM HATCH'S MILLINERY STORE.

B. F. SARGENT,
Limerock st., opp. Eastern Express Office.

N. B. Particular attention paid to Bleaching, Pressing and Coloring Gent's Summer Hats.

Rockland, March 11, 1865. tf12

SINGER & CO.'S LETTER A

Family Sewing Machine

WITH ALL THE RECENT IMPROVEMENTS,
Is the Best, Cheapest, and most
Beautiful of all Sewing Machines.

THIS MACHINE will sew anything, from the running of a tuck in Tarleton to the making of an Overcoat—anything from Pilot or Beaver Cloth down to the softest Gauze or Gossamer Tissue, and is ever ready to do its work to perf